The New-York Times.

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THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

An Unprecedented Forensic Display.

MR. GRAHAM'S ARGUMENT.

McFarland "Guilty of Murder or Nothing."

NO COMPROMISE VERDICT.

The Address Bristling With Legal Points.

Insanity the Sole Ground of Defense.

The Cole and the Sickles Cases Mostly Quoted From.

[illegible] day, when Mr. John Graham, senior counsel for the defense, commenced his argument to the jury on behalf of the prisoner. Few other great trials have occupied as much time, but in none has the interest felt been as intense as in this. The Sickles-Key case—from which frequent quotations were made yesterday—occupied a little more than four weeks in its trial, but it is doubtful if even it excited as much attention throughout the broad land as has that of the one now being concluded. Richardson was known all over the country, through the columns of the *Tribune*, by his initials, if in no other way, and when he fell by the hand of McFarland there was a universal desire to learn the circumstances of his shooting, and thereafter an undying interest attached to all proceedings in relation to it. If there had been a possibility of the question of interest, it would have been swallowed up by the darker, dense mystery—the "unholy triangle," as counsel has frequently characterized it—and the circumstances of the parties engaged therein stimulated public expectation, so that at the time of the commission of the deed had the popular mind been in such a state of apathy in regard to the transaction that it could not be awakened by even the most trivial allusion to the case. What wonder, therefore, that when McFarland was called upon to respond to the indictment, there should be a throng of interested parties eager to witness every step taken in the trial, and patiently wait day after day at the doors of the Court-room for an opportunity to listen to the evidence adduced in the case which might show that McFarland killed Richardson, but was irresponsible through insanity for the fatal act? The throngs who have besieged the doors of the trial chamber day by day have been, from the first, almost the same class of persons. Respectable people, beyond doubt, and men and women who have sacrificed time and comfort in order to take in with their ears every word that fell from the lips of counsel or witnesses regarding this case. These people have, any amount of crowding, and thought no privation too great which gave them the privilege of saying with truth that they had listened to the great McFarland trial.

The announcement in the Times of yesterday that Mr. John Graham would commence his address to the jury attracted to the Court-room a larger audience than has ever before been packed within its walls. Judges of other Courts forsook for the nonce their benches, and adjourning, hastened to the trial chamber wherein Mr. Graham was unwonted to speak. The Bench and the Bar almost without exception, made a grand holiday in order that they might listen to the eloquent words which were expected to flow from the lips of the "greatest criminal counsel of the present age." If legal minds could be so excited, what wonder that the public, from the laymen? Capt. McClellan, the efficient officer in charge of the Court, was desirous of providing all who came with seats, but found it impossible, for long before the hour for opening, the Court-room was filled to overflowing. The ladies were out in full force, and among them were notices Mrs. Colburn and several of her friends who have apparently stood by her through the trial. Among the dignitaries of the other sex were Dr. Ayer, one of the *Tribune* stockholders, and, as appears in evidence, the employer of Ex-Judge Davis; Judge Bingham, who will ever be famous as the prosecutor of the impeachment charges against President Johnson; Judge Brady, and others, and several prominent clergymen.

The Court opened promptly at 11 o'clock, but, owing to the crush, it was several minutes before Mr. Graham could gain access to the room. He came loaded down with a pile of briefs, was welcomed by his associate, Mr. Gerry, and sat down for a moment. Meanwhile the District-Attorney and Mr. Davis were observed holding a conference with the Recorder, and at its conclusion Mr. Davis left the Court-room and did not again return—this ending his connection with the case, as was intimated he would in the Times of yesterday. McFarland and Percy were present in Court at an early hour, and the little fellow seemed throughout the day to feel that the great crisis in his father's trial was near at hand. He remained quietly seated by his father during the whole day. The ladies were greatly incommoded, the gentlemen apparently considering that a Court-room was no place for women, and not having in view the prospective terrors of the Sixteenth Amendment, resolutely refused to give up their dearly-bought seats to even the dearest of the dear ones who had thrust themselves forward into notoriety at this juncture. Consequently many of the ladies had to stand. During the day's proceedings one of the ladies, a little bolder than her sisters, seemingly resolved to obtain even an apology for a seat, climbed upon the sill of one of the windows, and there maintained an uncomfortable position until a gentleman surrendered his chair.

Mr. Graham commenced his address to the jury at 11:10, spoke till the recess, at 1:30, resumed his argument at 2:05, and concluded the law points at 3¼—making three hours and forty-five minutes during which he was continually speaking. His exordium occupied about twenty minutes in the delivery, and then, after thanking the Court and the jury for the patient manner in which they had discharged their duty, and referring to three cases in which he had been previously called upon to defend the sanctity of the marriage tie, he entered upon the facts with which he wished to impress the jury. Mr. Graham made a brief reference to Mr. Davis, as the private counsel in the case, and said that if he had now withdrawn from it, it would be unnecessary in him (Mr. Graham) to make more than a passing allusion to his connection with it, and that only to show that the prosecution had been aided by private malice against the prisoner. Mr. Graham alluded to the course which the prosecution had seen fit to adopt in the selection of the jury, in excluding three competent men for no other reason than that they were of the same nationality as the prisoner; and then cited incidents which had taken place in the progress of the trial, showing that the prosecution was instigated by a malice which were already so deeply hostility to the accused.

In commencing his exception of the general principles of law which he claimed governed the case, Mr. Graham made the bold declaration that McFarland was guilty of murder or of nothing—there could be no compromise verdict in this case. The prosecution were bound to make good the charge as set forth in the indictment, such as willful murder, or they must accept a verdict of acquittal. McFarland killed Richardson—that was admitted—but he killed him while he was laboring under such a condition of mind as rendered him irresponsible for the act, and the law said that the man who committed a crime while he was in a state of insanity must be adjudged guilty. The jury must weigh the evidence on this point well, and if they were satisfied that the prisoner was insane on the day and at the moment of committing the deed, he must be acquitted entirely; and if there was any doubt entertained in their minds on this point, they must give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt. The prosecution could not offer to the Court, in mitigation, of a verdict and accept such a verdict of manslaughter, if the prisoner was responsible at all in the premises, for the highest crime known to the law. Mr. Graham then argued that it was a well-established fact that a man might be insane on a single idea, and yet be sane on all other subjects. Insanity, as it has been held, was no respecter of persons, it was no respecter of persons, it was no respecter of persons, it

lying upon a table; but if a man become insane he will take the watch, his moral sense being impaired. And, if he become so deranged as to set no more value on the life of a man than on that of a brute, he will kill him. In charging the jury in the case above referred to, Lord Denman said:

"The question is whether the prisoner was laboring under that species of insanity which satisfies you that he was quite unaware of the nature, character and consequences of the act which he was committing, or, in other words, whether he was under the influence of a diseased mind and was really unconscious at the time he was committing the act that it was a crime."

This case certainly recognizes the doctrine of moral insanity and repudiates the principle of sanity being held to be solely a knowledge of good and evil in the abstract.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF DERANGEMENT.

Whether insanity is general or partial, the standard of irresponsibility is, did the act proceed from or issue out of it? Did insanity vent itself in the particular act?

The intellect may be sound and the emotion unsound, and the man acts then under an unsound emotion. The intellect reasons and an emotion springs up corresponding with the reasoning of the intellect.

Lord Hale's narrow doctrine was first subverted in the Hadfield case; and Oxford's case added to insanity the departments of moral and partial insanity, so that in England, in 1840, insanity as a defence was arrangeable as follows:

1. Total intellectual insanity.
2. Partial intellectual insanity.
3. Total moral insanity.
4. Partial moral insanity.

Any man can tell when another man is insane in his passions or emotions, but not always when he is intellectually insane. If we should see a man rushing at a locomotive we would know that he was insane, though to him that locomotive might be transformed into something imaginary and impalpable as the air against which he could run with perfect impunity. That would be intellectual insanity, very different from emotional insanity alone; but you will find that there is a distinction clearly drawn between the two, and hence Lord Denman's remark that "the question is whether the prisoner was laboring under that species of insanity which satisfies you that he was quite unaware of the nature, character and consequences of the act he was committing, or, in other words, whether he was under the influence of a diseased mind, and was really unconscious at the time that he was committing the act that it was a crime."

THE CASE OF HATFIELD.

I desire now to refer to the Hadfield case for the purpose of showing you how deliberate an insane man may be. Hadfield was indited for shooting at George III. at Drury-Lane theatre. In England the lives of two of their sovereigns have been attempted within this century and in both cases insanity was recognized and admitted. Now, we all know that whatever difference there may be in the loyalty of an Englishman to his Government, he is tenacious of his affection for his sovereign, and all Englishmen are anxious and sensitive when the safety of the sovereign is interfered with. Yet in this case, when those feelings and prejudices must have increased the horror of the crime, Hadfield was acquitted upon the simple ground of insanity. Hadfield armed himself with a pistol, entered the theatre, and stayed there thirty or forty minutes, apparently as sane as any man in it, and when the King stepped forward to the front of the box to make his acknowledgments to his subjects as they were cheering him, Hadfield stood up, took deliberate aim, fired several shots at the King. He was arrested, tried, and acquitted upon the ground of insanity. So that in England the highest scope is given to this plea, even where the Sovereign is concerned, and the defense of insanity always prevails there in proper cases. I claim that as far back as 1840 the defense of total intellectual insanity or of partial intellectual insanity, of total moral insanity or of partial moral insanity, were fully recognized as a ground of exclusion of conviction for crime.

In 1840, the Judges of England did endeavor to narrow that law in the case of Norton, who meant to kill Sir Robert Peel, but killed his deputy instead; but the law of England in 1840 is still the law of that country, and it is that a man is not responsible for any act committed while totally or partially insane, morally or physically.

THE LAW OF INSANITY IN THIS STATE.

Now I propose to devote a few words to the law of insanity in this State and county. It rests upon a provision of the statutes, and your Honor will find it in the third revised edition. Those provisions are that:

"No act done by a person in a state of insanity can be punished as an offense, and no insane person can be tried, sentenced to any punishment or punished for any crime or offense while he continues in that state."

In saying that an act done in a state of insanity cannot be punished as an offense, the Legislature does not mean that the act can be prosecuted to a conviction and that there proceedings must stop; they meant that as all criminal proceedings were designed to land in punishment, no prosecution whatever must result in a conviction when the act was done in a state of insanity. In other words, on a trial the jury must acquit. If the act was not liable to punishment he was not liable to conviction. Insanity being thus established as an absolute bar to a criminal prosecution by statute, which forbids responsibility for a crime or offense committed while in that state, it is immaterial how long the insanity existed before or after the commission of the act, it is enough that it existed at the time of its commission.

CRIMINAL INTENT.

This principle is consistent with other legal rules. In murder, an intent to slay, perfectly formed on the instant, constitutes the crime, under the statutes of this State, as now construed and applied by our Courts.

Why not the analogy hold good in reference to irresponsibility for crime? If a second can make murder, why cannot an instant of time create unaccountability?

The law which says: "If a man conceives a murderous intent on the spot he shall go to the gallows," that law should also recognize that if his mind is wiped out on the spot he at that instant of time become irresponsible. If the Devil takes possession of a man's heart and leads him to commit an act which carries him to the gallows, why, if a visitation of the Deity wipes out his mind, is not that a good reason for recognizing his unaccountability. Now, there is another principle in the common law of the land, which is the greatest system of human wisdom ever given out to the world, that common law does not excuse a man who makes himself drunk to slay his neighbor. The law recognizes no right in him to set up his immorality against his criminality; but if his neighbor makes him drunk by force or contrivance, and he should commit a crime while in that state of intoxication, the principle would not apply. In the first case it is self-imposed madness, and in the second it is a forced or compelled madness.

WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY LIES.

Does not this analogy hold good here? Who made this man drunk? Richardson, and he slew him; and how can it be claimed that this man is to pay for the deed which Richardson instigated the forfeit of his own life. That which goes into a man's mouth and disorders his brain is as nothing to that which goes into a man's mind and maddens the intellect. Who reduced this prisoner to a condition in which he was bereft of consciousness and will? Who mixed the contents of, and compelled him to drink the bitter cup from which he drank for years? Was it not this which caused his derangement?

The man who lays a slow match to the happiness of his neighbor and maddens and frenzies him, ought to be compelled to take the consequences of what he thus brings about. The prisoner was the victim, not the cause of his frenzy.

I want this Court and jury to remember that this man did not madden himself but was maddened by the combination unveiled and exhibited by the evidence before this Court. Now I desire in this connection to refer to a case once very familiar in this County. In this case the defense was set up by my own brother, who offered in the case no medical evidence of insanity. The case I refer to is that of The People vs. Amelia Norman.

CASE OF AMELIA NORMAN.

The prisoner was indicted in this Court for an assault with an intent to kill. She had been led astray by a man, who deserted her after he had ruined her, and appeared determined to turn her over to a fate almost inevitably awaiting a fallen woman. She was willing to give him up, but wanted some assistance from him to start her in respectable life. He refused her this, although she tried to soften him in every way.

She surrendered herself to absolute despair; and in a moment of frenzy, as he was entering a public hotel in this City, first appealed to him in piteous tones, and finding him inexorable, plunged a knife in him, almost taking his life. This was the act for which she was indicted, and the trial took place at the January term of this Court, 1844. After a trial of four days she was acquitted, and when the verdict was rendered the welkin rang with the cheers of the populace, loud enough to be heard blocks off from the Court-room.

She was taken in hand by a celebrated authoress, who heard of her wrongs and stood by her until she passed through that ordeal. There was no medical evidence as to the condition of her mind when she committed the act, but as in the Sickles case, the jury were left to tell what it was from their own knowledge of human nature. The Recorder, in his charge to the jury, made use of this remark, as reported in one of the newspapers of the day, referring to the defense of insanity which had been set up. "That the best rule for the government of the minds of the jury was their own common-sense view of the case"—meaning that that was the correct mode of passing upon the case under the legal instructions received from the Court.

A STATE OF FRENZY.

We did not call any evidence of insanity in the case of Daniel Sickles, because we thought it unnecessary, after he slew the seducer of his wife as he stood waving his handkerchief with adulterous intent in the open street. We went to the jury upon the common sense of the matter. We knew that no man could be anything else than insaned under a provocation like that.

You do not want any doctor to tell you how you would feel if, on returning home, you found your house had fallen, burying its inmates beneath its ruins. How much more harrowing the ruin when, instead of the material household, it is the moral household that falls; how much greater the calamity. In the case of Amelia Norman the Recorder left it to the jury, as men of common sense, to say whether, when she found her seducer was inexorable in his determination to effect her final ruin, whether he had not himself provoked that moment of insanity in which she planted her knife into his bosom. I would now refer to the case of The People vs. Kleim, and here, again, I desire to return my thanks to Judge Edmonds for the great interest he has taken in this case. The case is the first evidence part 12, (select cases.)

AN EXTREME CASE.

This prisoner was tried in the Oyer and Terminer in this county for March, 1845. He was indicted for a most barbarous homicide, in setting fire to the building in which the deceased (a woman) resided, and forcibly detaining her therein, at the same time inflicting wounds upon her with a sharp instrument, by means whereof she was suffocated and injured so as to cause her death. The trial occurred before Judge Edmonds and two Aldermen, and resulted in his acquittal on the ground of insanity. The disease appeared to be monomania or melancholia. In this case moral insanity was introduced into and firmly established as a part of the jurisprudence of this State. The charge of the Judge to the jury was as voluminous as accurate conception and clear language could make it. In one place he says: "If some controlling disease was in truth the acting power within him which he could not resist, or if he had not a sufficient use of his reason to control the passions which prompted the act complained of, he is not responsible." In another part of his charge he said: "And it must be borne in mind that the moral as well as the intellectual faculties may be so disordered by the disease as to deprive the mind of its controlling and directing power."

WHAT IS A CRIME.

In order to constitute a crime a man must have memory and intelligence to know that the act he is about to commit is wrong, to understand that if he commits the act he will be subject to punishment, and he must have reason and will to enable him to compare and choose between the supposed advantage or gratification to be obtained by the criminal act, and the immunity from punishment which he will secure by abstaining from it. If, on the other hand, he have not capacity enough to have a criminal intent and purpose, and if his moral or intellectual powers are so deficient that he has not sufficient will, conscience or controlling mental power, or if, through the overwhelming violence of mental disease his intellectual power is for the time obliterated, he is not a responsible moral agent, and is not punishable for criminal acts.

THE TEST OF EMOTIONAL INSANITY.

And, if your Honor will go over this subject, you will find that the doctors are right in saying that the test of intellectual insanity is absurd when applied to perceptional, emotional or voluntary insanity. Your Honor will be kind enough to observe this, and I hope that now we will have some power on the law of insanity which we had in Judge Edmonds. He was the first Judge who planted this doctrine of moral insanity in this State, and he did it because when the right and wrong test was discovered, for it had not been previously understood, and it was ascertained that the perceptions, emotions and the will could be diseased as distinct from the intellect. You will find that the putting this right and wrong test to the jury nowadays is like asking a man to wear the shoes he wore in his cradle. That principle was made for insanity in its infancy; it has now reached the maturity of manhood of the discovery and development of science. Why, then, when there are three different orders of insanity is that test to be applied to a species of insanity in reference to which it is perfectly irrational to apply it? He uses this language: "And it must be borne in mind that the moral, as well as the intellectual faculties may be so disordered by disease as to deprive the mind of its controlling power."

CHIEF-JUSTICE SHAW'S OPINION.

Here is the opinion of Chief-Justice Shaw in relation to the same subject: "In order, then, to constitute a crime, a man must have memory and intelligence enough to know that the act he is about to commit is wrong, to remember and understand that if he commits that act he will be subject to punishment, should have reason and will to enable him to compare and choose between the supposed advantage or gratification, to be a criminal act, and the immunity from punishment which he will secure by abstaining from it." And he must have all those requisites of mind at the time he shoots, if that is the act which is charged upon him. He must be able to remember his relations to his fellow-man, and to understand them. He must be able to reason on the consequence of his doing or not doing a particular act, and he must have the power of volition, which is the soul and animating principle of all criminal action. Upon any other principle than that, you may hang up a sane man any day in the week. "If, on the other hand," says the same authority, "he has intelligence and capacity to have criminal intent and purpose, and if his moral and intellectual powers are so deficient that he has not sufficient will or controlling mental power; or if, through mental disease, his intellectual power is, for a time, obliterated, he is not a responsible moral agent, and is not punishable for criminal acts."

THE CASE OF FREEMAN.

I desire now, your Honor, to call attention to the case of The People vs. Freeman. This prisoner was sent to the State Prison at Auburn for horse stealing. He was perfectly insane, and on his liberation, after five years' imprisonment, he instituted several suits against individuals to obtain compensation. Not succeeding in this, he concluded that he must commence killing, and accordingly began with the family of a Mr. Donnelly, who resided about four miles from Auburn. He killed four persons in that family and wounded one. He was indicted at the ensuing Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the fearful character of his crimes, as they were believed to be, rendered his conviction a foregone conclusion. He was tried in July, 1846, and convicted of murder. He was defended, as a matter of charity, by Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Ex-Secretary of State. Many will remember the bitter feeling against the prisoner and against Mr. Seward also for engaging in his defense.

THE PREJUDICE OF COLOR.

He was a negro, and his victims were white. The defense was that he was an idiot or insane. The case was carried on a writ of error, where the judgment was reversed; but pending a new trial in August, 1847, the prisoner died. On an examination of his brain, although the doctors testified he was sane, it was ascertained it was diseased, which clearly shows that the condition of the brain is not to be reached while the man is alive; and it is also proved that this man was unaccountable for the commission of this act. An honest jury had mistakenly pronounced him sane, realizing the strength of feeling against him on account of his color. Judge Beardsley holds that the act of a man in a state of insanity can be punished as an offense; but he also refers to the state of insanity in reference to which such an act renders him amenable. He rather condemns the submission of the test of right and wrong in the abstract. Your Honor will perceive that the test of right and wrong in the abstract. He rather condemns this submission, and says that the insanity must be such as to deprive the party charged with crime of the use of reason in regard to the act done. Partial insanity, where it covers the act done, is fully vindicated by this able jurist, who claims the party irresponsible for an insane act. He illustrates this by showing that a man partially deranged does not necessarily commit an insane act, though his act may be beyond the scope of his insanity. He says: "The act, in my judgment, must be an insane act, and not the act of an insane man, to insure his acquittal." You will perceive how that principle is applicable to this case; for, if the jury believe that the shooting of Richardson by McFarland, on the afternoon of the 25th of November, 1869, was an insane act, then this prisoner is irresponsible, and it would necessarily follow that, because he was insane on some subjects, he was insane with reference to this particular act, although if he was insane as to this act and sane on other subjects, that could not deprive him of his right to irresponsibility.

THE COLE-HISCOCK CASE.

I now refer your Honor to the case of Cole, who was tried at Albany in 1868. On the first trial, before Justice Ingraham, the jury disagreed, but on the second trial they acquitted him. I cite the authority of Justice Hogeboom in this case. Your Honor will remember that Cole was indicted for the homicide of Hiscox, member of the Assembly of this State. Hiscox destroyed the wife of Cole, who was an officer in the army of the United States during the war, and some days before he met Hiscox at Stanwix Hall his wife had communicated to him the fact of her dishonor. He met him, and drawing a pistol shot him, and the question was whether the presence of Hiscox rendered him irresponsible for his act at the time he shot him—whether the operation of the presence of Hiscox upon his mind was such as to frenzy him, and to render him unaccountable for what he did. Justice Hogeboom refers to the facts in the case thus: "The allegations, or line of allegations, that his wife made to the prisoner did not prove his (Hiscox's) adultery. The indictment was permitted, not as furnishing evidence of the facts themselves, but as communications made to the husband which were calculated, more or less, to operate on his mind and influence his conduct, and to enable you, in the light of subsequent events, to judge how far they did so operate, and to determine to what extent the knowledge or information of these facts was calculated to explain and to mitigate the homicide subsequently committed." Again, he says: "In this case the adulterer, if adulterer he was, was not detected by the husband in the commission of the crime, nor under circumstances, so far as the evidence discloses, which show that it was recently perpetrated. The period of adultery was long since passed; the knowledge of its commission had been communicated to the prisoner at least two or three days before, and a sufficient time in the judgment of the law had elapsed for reason so far to regain her sway as to forbid individual vengeance, and to pronounce the act of premeditated killing a crime of murder. True it is, however, if, notwithstanding this lapse of time, the crushing weight of this domestic tragedy had driven the prisoner's mind to absolute distraction, and overthrown the reason of the husband, he is permitted to find an immunity from punishment in mental alienation."

MADNESS.

Now, your Honor, it would seem that the absence of this woman from her husband, and her almost notorious cohabitation with Richardson, from the desertion down to this time, is not the only maddening cause in this case, but that he was principally maddened by the fact that they still had possession of one of his sons; and if they carried out their programme in reference to that son, they would transfer him from his natural to his artificial parent, Richardson—they would remove from him the name of his natural father, and put upon his head the name of a father chosen by his wife. It was the distraction consequent upon the inability to discover whether they could not also place his next son beyond his reach, which revived and reanimated those previous causes, and gave them a freshness as though they had just occurred, notwithstanding they had occurred two or three years before. Now, Justice Hogeboom further in his charge, in alluding to Mr. Cole's mental alienation at the time of the shooting, uses language which I have embodied in our request, and which, after I read some passages from the report, I will read to your Honor.

THE LANGUAGE OF MR. BRADY.

Mr. Brady—whose name can never be mentioned by any one without the most melancholy recollections that we ever lost him, nor without the most pleasurable recollections that he ever should have existed—uses this language: "With reference to what has been said by the Court upon the question of finding the accused guilty of manslaughter, I desire to say, in behalf of the prisoner, that, in the judgment of his counsel, there is no rational or possible view by which the offense can be demonstrated manslaughter, and that the prisoner declines to accept the offer of that sympathy that would induce a verdict for that offense, and would rather die than be sent to the State Prison." In reference to that part of the charge where the Judge intimated to the jury that, if they could, let them return a verdict of man-slaughter, he thus expresses himself: "The prisoner would rather die than be sent to the State Prison!" The jury retired, then returned to the Court, and again retired. They subsequently came into Court, and the foreman stated that they found the prisoner to have been sane at the moment before and the moment after the murder, but they were in doubt as to his sanity at the time of the homicide. The Judge charged the jury that they must give the prisoner the benefit of a reasonable doubt, if it were founded upon such a condition of the case as was presented by this statement to the jury. That is, he told the jury, and under that instruction, they acquitted Col. Cole.

MOMENTARY INSANITY.

I believe he was either a Colonel or a General; that if he was sane immediately before and insane immediately after, yet that if, within the meaning of the language of the statute, he was insane at the very point of time, (of which they were to be the judges,) that then he was exonerated from the consequences of the act which was preferred against him as the crime of murder; and in his charge to the jury, which I have embodied in the request, he laid down this proposition, which I desire to read to the Court: "If the jury believe that at the very time of the commission of the act alleged against him, from causes operating for a considerable length of time before hand, or recently or suddenly occurring. Your Honor will perceive that, alluding to the sudden appearance of Hiscox—the associations of that man with the wrongs he had suffered, the unexpected sight of him, the defendant was mentally unconscious of the act in which he was engaged, he was and is legally irresponsible for it;" in other words, if Gen. Cole killed Mr. Hiscox upon a state of mind into which he was thrown on seeing him at Stanwix Hall, that that state of mind drove him backward to the scene which had existed years before, it was perfectly immaterial that his state of mind at the time of the slaying, no matter how it was produced, was to be looked at and to determine the character of his act. It may be that a man should destroy the wife of another ten years before he was seen by the husband, yet the very next moment he comes in that husband's presence the act would be quite as fresh in his mind as though it were committed a day or two prior to their meeting. Sorrow like that never dies. It eats the heart as though it were a cancer; and the stronger the causes that produced mental disease, the more forcible the way in which it develops itself.

AN AILMENT NOT EASILY CURED.

That is the kind of ailment that is not easily uprooted; that is the kind of reflection which, when it once enters into the human mind, is never to be satisfied, and never ceases growing until it culminates into just such an act as is charged against this defendant. In talking with a gentleman who was an expert in a matter like this, he said it was his experience that where insanity culminated in an act like this it was the result of wrongs committed upon them, and although insanity remained, they became perfectly harmless; because, in the absence of the individual through whom that condition was produced, they were just as harmless as they were before, and that was one of the characteristics of a certain species of mental derangement. When a disease expended itself in what corresponded to the causes which produced the disease, the death of the person who had wronged the individual who was laboring from the disease, [illegible] though on a particular subject he was insane, nevertheless he was to be taken as perfectly harmless. Justice Hogeboom also uses this language to the jury, and I have embodied it in this case: "If the defendant was deprived of his reason at the time the act alleged against him was committed, resulting either from settled and well-established mental alienation, or from the pressure and overpowering weight of the circumstances occurring at the time, he is legally irresponsible for what he did." In the case of Cole, it was Mr. Hiscox the first time after he knew of his having dishonored his wife; in this case it was Richardson, [illegible] the future of his next son.

A STRONG ANALOGY.

Although, of course, the causes which produced the slaying were certainly produced by a conjunction of wrongs which Mr. McFarland had sustained at the hands of Richardson, on his appearance they all thronged, and rushed into his mind with renewed force. The only difference in the language of Judge Hogeboom from that I have stated in my request to the Court is the substitution of the words "Tribune office" for "Stanwix Hall." If the jury believe that when the deceased entered the Tribune office he did not expect to see the defendant, nor the defendant him, (and there is no evidence that he expected to see Richardson;) on the contrary he was there at one time in the morning inquiring for Mr. Sinclair, and if he had seen him that interview might have allayed this distraction, and he would not have gone again unconsciously into that office as he did. There is not only no evidence that McFarland expected to find Richardson in the Tribune office, but there is no evidence that the inmates of that office expected him there at the time. And my solution of the case is this—that whenever Richardson met McFarland before, McFarland could and did control himself, and went out of his way; and that on this particular occasion he encountered him in his insane mood, and when he was entirely beyond the power of self-control. I mean to argue from the facts that on other occasions McFarland was rational, and he controlled himself, but that retributive justice which has prescribed the fate of adulterers directed this man Richardson on that occasion into contact with this prisoner at the time when he was in that demented condition which rendered him an involuntary instrument for the execution of Divine or Heavenly vengeance. I mean to argue that he did not expect to see the deceased when he entered that office; but at the sudden appearance of the destroyer of his domestic peace, the memory of his great wrongs rushed with overwhelming force upon him, and placed him under the influence of that ungovernable frenzy in which he committed the act. Justice Hogeboom says, that when a person's faculties are for a time unsettled, and insanity enthroned in their place, he is not responsible for his acts.

MORALLY WRONG.

In the case of The People vs. Willis, an able authority defined the law thus: "If a prisoner killed a person while in such a state of mind as to know that the deed was morally wrong, he was responsible." Let it be understood—"morally wrong," for upon a proper interpretation of that term depended an important issue in this case. For instance, it is wrong to disobey a corporation ordinance forbidding the putting of ashes on the sidewalk, but there is nothing in the violation of that law to indicate that the man may be insane. But what is that word "morally wrong?" To put such a test to the jury as the ability of a man to be able to distinguish between right and wrong from his disobedience of a corporation ordinance is not the way to test his sanity. He who can distinguish between right and wrong without being insane can be convicted. The jury might have said that if the prisoner when he killed the deceased was in such a state of mind as to know the deed was unlawful, yet, under certain circumstances, he may be so carried away by ungovernable feelings, such as produced insanity in the mind of the prisoner as to be wholly irresponsible for his actions. I will now refer your Honor to an authority which has escaped the learned prosecuting officer, which recognizes the very forms of insanity that Dr. Hammond set forth in his elaborate testimony. In Wagner vs. The People, in the 2d of Hayes, 684, you will perceive we have the test of frenzy.

AN OPINION OF RECORDER HOFFMAN.

Wagner was tried in this Court, and Recorder Hoffman, our present distinguished Governor, presided on that trial. In his charge to the jury he delivered the following singularly able instructions: "Every man is presumed to be sane and to possess a sufficient degree of reason to be responsible for his acts. When a question of insanity is presented on the evidence, the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of any doubt which arises on the question; that is, the jury must be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that he was insane when he committed the act." It recognizes the principle of McCann, which cannot be departed from. If the counsel for the prisoner goes to work and introduces any evidence at all which establishes insanity, then that insanity becomes part of the whole case; but, if it is not clearly established and a doubt exists as to the condition of the prisoner, he should have the benefit of it. The Recorder further says: "But if the jury shall be satisfied beyond a doubt that the prisoner knew the nature of the act he was doing, and was wrong, the law holds him responsible." What a noble change this is! "I have been requested to charge you that if the prisoner committed the act in a moment of frenzy, he cannot be convicted of murder in the first degree; I not only charge that proposition; but if his mind was in that condition, he cannot be convicted of any offence." Now the learned District-Attorney has overlooked that, Chief-Justice Hunt, while he compliments the decision of Mr. Hoffman in that decision, and every Judge of the Court of Appeals, eight of them in number, say that if a man commits an act in a moment of frenzy, he cannot be convicted of any crime known to the law. Now, here is as high an authority, not only on account of its being a decision in the Court of Appeals, but on account of its being cited in all the Courts of this State. In the case of Ferris, decided in March, 1859, (Warner's case was decided in June, 1859, the following terms,) your Honor will perceive this law has been strictly observed.

MASSACHUSETTS LAW.

I desire, now, for a few minutes, to refer to a case which occurred in Massachusetts, and I am willing this jury shall adjudge this case by Massachusetts law. There is no State in this Union more tainted with Puritanism than that, and if this prisoner can be acquitted under the law of that State, he is entitled to be acquitted under the law of this; and your Honor will perceive that the expounded principle of Chief-Justice Shaw there threw their shielding and protecting arm around this man, and relieve him from the destiny which is sought to be visited upon him. A prisoner was confined in the State Prison in Massachusetts, in which he was sentenced on two occasions for different terms, and at the time of the alleged offense was in the last six months of his imprisonment. He did not appear to have a good record while in the prison. He was indicted for murder in killing the Warden of the prison on the 15th of June, 1843. On his first trial the jury disagreed; on the second they acquitted him on the ground of insanity. He was then sent to the State Asylum, and four months later he sprang from a window forty feet from the ground, and died from the injuries he received.

A CASE OF MELANCHOLIA.

Some days before the killing he appeared to be in an unusual state of mind. He said he heard from the prisoners that the Warden was going to keep him in solitary confinement, and that he and others were combining to destroy his life. He also stated that he heard unusual voices above his head at night; that they were giving him chokeberry in his food; but on all other subjects except this he talked with propriety. It was a clear case of partial insanity—of melancholia accompanied by delusions. A doctrine of partial insanity was upheld in the case. The charge to the jury sanctioned partial moral insanity as distinct from intellectual insanity. They were virtually instructed that to make the prisoner accountable for his homicide he must have memory to remember his relations to his countrymen and their relations to him; he must have intelligence to know and understand that his act was injurious to others and a violation of the dictates of the Deity, and he must have those when he committed the act. Chief-Justice Shaw there says, "he must have memory, he must have understanding, and he must have will." I submit to your Honor, it is absurd to put any test to the jury which will concede to the mind memory and understanding and at the same time say that he is deprived of control over his will; he is accountable for what he did. What is this case of Warner's? What is frenzy? It is that condition of the mind which is produced on the spur of the moment, which, whether it emanates from previous physical disease, or leaves behind it no trace of existing physical disease, is an operation of the mind produced by some cause such as that which may engender in the bosom of a man feelings which prompt him to the commission of any act.

WHAT WILL PRODUCE FRENZY.

If your Honor please, if a man saw a carpenter insulting his little daughter, and were suddenly to slay him on the spot, his actions would be caused by a sudden frenzy, though it might not be scientific insanity. I submit that there would be no necessity in such a case to show that previous insanity existed, although in this case we show that it did exist. If a man should see his little daughter assailed in his presence, the sudden access of frenzy would cause him to slay the monster who insulted her; we could easily see that the frenzy had induced temporary insanity, though there was no previous congestion of the brain. Now, I call your Honor's attention to the language of Chief-Justice Shaw. "Frenzy" is the term he there uses: "It is a condition of the mind caused by events that are more than sufficient to produce these results. If a man offers you any insult, that may produce passion, but not frenzy. If he spit in another man's face, is there any jury of men that would not consider that sufficient to produce a state of frenzy? The question is, was the mind of the prisoner frenzied, or was it framed, at the time?

A CERTAIN TEST.

The language of the Chief-Justice shows that a person must have sufficient capacity to distinguish between right and wrong, and to be conscious that it is wrong, before he can be convicted. He refers to the influence of motives and governed by the will. There is a test. Put that test to this jury and they could never leave their seats. If they are satisfied under their oath, and under that test applied to the case, whether when McFarland killed Albert D. Richardson he was prompted by motives and governed by will, not one of them could answer affirmatively. To convict a man of crime he must have memory and intelligence to know right from wrong, and to know that he will be subject to punishment, and must have reason and will to enable him to compare the supposed advantages and gratification which he will obtain from the commission of a certain act, and the immunity from punishment which he will secure by abstaining. To convict a person of crime he must have memory, reason and will; and unless the operation of these faculties is clearly explained to the jury, you might as well hand them Euclid's propositions and expect a person to pick it up and explain it. The Judge who would tell a jury that a prisoner must understand the distinctions between right and wrong, without giving further explanation, might as well talk to them in Sanscrit. You must go on and simply describe what memory, intelligence and will are, and inform the jury that all these elements must enter into an act in order to make it a crime.

A NOBLE DISTINCTION.

To convict a person of crime, he must have exercised memory, intelligence, reason and will in reference to the act about to be done—he ought to know that it will be wrong, and that he will deserve punishment by committing it. "If the proof shows," says the learned Judge I have quoted, "that the mind of the prisoner was in a diseased and unsound state, the question will be whether the disease existed in so high a degree that for the time being it overthrew the judgment; and whether, in committing the homicide, he was driven by an uncontrollable impulse. If the act was not the act of a reasonable agent, but the involuntary act of the body without the concurrence of the mind directing it, then you cannot pronounce it a crime." What a noble distinction! For what is the body without the mind? A man might as well be a vegetable; he might as well be a tree; he might as well be any kind of inanimate matter, if he is bereft of mind. What is it that makes the body of so much esteem in the eye of the great Being who made it, but the fact that there is included within it the immortal Spirit, which can never be put out but by His own act?

THE SICKLES CASE.

I shall refer now, if your Honor please, to the case of Mr. Sickles, which occurred in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, in the year 1859; and when I refer to that I call from their graves the illustrious counsel with whom I had the honor to stand on that memorable occasion, to give to me the benefit of their eloquent tongues, as I stand here trying to save this injured man from the peril that hangs over him. We trust that they are in that sphere where happiness is neither measured nor limited. They have left behind them noble records and noble utterances, which, when they came to be quoted before this jury, will reach their hearts with a penetrating power that never can be attained by eloquence of mine. Mr. Sickles was tried for killing Philip Barton Key in the City of Washington. According to the testimony, Key had been considered by Sickles a reliable personal friend, and as such had been admitted to intimacy with his wife. It was also shown by the testimony that he was under strong obligations to Sickles; but he took advantage of the kindness and consideration with which he was treated and debauched his wife. It so happened that he was found by Sickles' house shortly after she had made confession to her husband, waving his pocket handkerchief as an adulterous signal, and as his bad fortune would have it—as Richardson's bad fortune would have it—he ran upon his death when he little expected it. Oh, how just that retribution! How well would those libertines do to consider when they plan these moral demolitions that before they reach the goal of their ambition they may be interrupted in their pursuits as these men were! The evening before this fatal Sunday the wife of Sickles had made a confession to her husband, and he was standing by the window when he saw Key pass by making the adulterous signal, whereupon he rushed out in a state of frenzy, and slew the deceased, giving him three wounds with a loaded pistol—and the jury would have sustained him if he had given him three hundred—giving him three wounds from a loaded pistol. He was determined to do the thing right, and the jury sustained him in it.

A MERITED FATE.

The prosecution claimed that it was a case of "remorseless revenge," and an attempt to add mutilation to murder. The jury after a trial occupying over four weeks, acquitted the defendant after an absence and a deliberation of about an hour and quarter. Now, on that occasion two propositions were laid down by the eminent counsel with whom I had the honor to be associated on that occasion. One was, that the man who debauched the wife of his friend earned his death and got it merited, and the other, that the husband could not have held back his hand from slaying him if he had tried. There were thus two grounds laid down. There was no summing up, but the instructions were, that if, from the whole of the evidence, the jury believed that Sickles committed the act, but at the time of doing so, he was under the influence of a diseased mind, and was really unconscious of committing a crime, he was not guilty of murder. The question was not how long he had to get into the condition which produced that state of mind. It was produced in an instant, and was engendered by the appearance of the man who had debauched his wife. And further, if the jury believed that, from any predisposing cause, Sickles' mind was impaired, and at the time of killing Key he became, or was mentally incapable of governing himself in reference to Key as the debaucher of his wife, and at the time of his committing said act was by reason of such cause unconscious that he was committing a crime, he is not guilty of any offence whatever.

ARGUMENT OF THE GREAT WAR MINISTER.

The Court granted these instructions to the jury, as asked by the defense. And now let me read to the jury an extract from the most eloquent argument of the late Edwin M. Stanton, better known as the great War Minister of modern times. He it was who directed the energies of this great nation during the civil war in which we were recently engaged. And however parties may judge his character, it seems to be generally conceded that he is more entitled to applause for the successful issue of that struggle than any person who was connected with that gigantic civil strife. The following is an extract from Mr. Stanton's final remarks to the Court in this case, on the prayers for instructions, the case having been submitted to the jury without summing up, by the counsel on either side: "What, then, is the act of adultery? It cannot be limited to a fleeting moment of time; that would be a mockery; for then the adulterer would ever escape."

THE ADULTERER'S CHANCES.

We know that the adulterer has chances when he gets at the object of his lust. It is only a mere matter of meeting. If a man once commits adultery, the frequency of the repetition of the adulterous act depends on the frequency with which they meet. It is always adultery. What, then, is the act of adultery? It cannot be limited to a fleeting moment of time. That would be a mockery; for then the adulterer would ever escape. But law and reason mock not human nature. The act of adultery, like the act of murder, is supposed to include every proximate act in furtherance of, and as a means to the consummation of a wife's pollution. This is an established principle, established from the time of Lord Stowell, as if the adulterer hire a house, furnish it, provide a bed in it for such a purpose, and if he be subsisted, day by day, week by week, and month by month, to entice her from her husband's house, to tramp with her through the streets to that den of shame, it is an act of adultery, and is the most appalling one that is recorded in the annals of shame.

THE GUILTY PLAN.

Yes; but this case transcends it. Richardson hired a room and put his bed—that craven libertine—so near the spot where they usually slept that he could hear this husband and wife even breathe. If he had had any decency in his composition he would not have put his bed so near. But he could hear every movement they made, and control the movements of this wife completely. "If, moreover, he has grown so bold as to take the child of the injured husband, his little daughter, by the hand, to separate her from her mother, to take the child to the house of a mutual friend, while he leads the mother to the guilty den, it presents a case surpassing all that has been written of cold, villainous, remorseless lust." But that does not for one instant compare with the wicked purpose of this Richardson, for he concealed this poor man's child in order that he might carry on that adultery with the mother. He could not control her until he could control her child. If that be not the culminating point of adulterous depravity, how much further could it go? There is one point beyond. The wretched mother, the ruined wife, has not yet plunged into the horrible, the revolting condition to which she is rapidly hurrying, and which is already yawning before her. Shall not that mother be saved from that? And how shall it be done? When a man has obtained such influence over another man's wife that he can not only entice her from her husband's house, but separate her from her child for the purpose of guilt, it shows that by some means he has acquired such an unholy mastery over that woman's body and soul, that there is no chance of saving her while he lives, and the only hope of her salvation is that God's swift vengeance shall overtake him.

VIRTUOUS LOVE AND WICKED LUST.

The sacred glow of well-placed domestic affection no man knows better than your Honor grows brighter and brighter as years advance, and the faithful couple whose hands were joined in holy wedlock in the morning of youth, finds their hearts drawn closer together as they descend the hill of life to sleep together at its foot. But lawless love is short-lived as it is criminal, and the neighbor's wife so guiltily pursued by trampling down every human feeling and divine law is speedily supplanted by some new object, and then the wretched victim is soon cast off, and swept through a miserable life and a horrible death to the gates of hell, unless a husband's arm shall save her. Who, seeing this thing, would not exclaim to the unhappy husband, "Hasten, hasten, husband, to save the mother of your child, although she be lost as a wife. Rescue her from the horrid adulterer, and may the Lord, who watches over the home and family, guide the bullet and direct the stroke." And when she is delivered, who will not reckon the salvation of that young mother cheaply purchased by the adulterer's blood—aye, by the blood of a score of adulterers. The death of Key was a welcome sacrifice to save one mother from that horrible fate which, on that Sabbath day, hung over this young prisoner's wife and the mother of his child. Thus, your Honor, the great man pleaded his cause and prayed that the Almighty would lend Himself to vengeance upon the adulterer by carrying the arm and directing the bullet of that husband. Now, let me read the instructions of Mr. Brady's final remarks to the Court: "I will be permitted to say, whatever consequences may result from the declaration, that in view of all that has transpired in the City of Washington, to whose citizens on this jury this prisoner commits his life, his character, and all that is to elevate or keep him in existence, (for in an entire confidence in the integrity and judgment of your Honor and the jury, we are convinced that no harm can come to Sickles out of this trial,) in view also of the relations of Mrs. Sickles toward him before he came to this City, in view of what we knew of her, of the extending of this shame from the mother to the child, which we suppose the evidence fixes on Key—Sickles might have gone anywhere else in the world but to New-York if he had not resented that indignity. He could never have returned to the City of New-York and been accepted for one instant among any of his former friends."

THE CASE OF MARY HARRIS.

I will now call your attention to the case of Mary Harris. It was tried in the District of Columbia in 1865. She was indicted for the murder of a young man who had formerly been engaged to her. She was about twenty years of age. She had known him from her childhood. He was a clerk in the Treasury Department and she was violently enamored of him. He nevertheless married another woman, and from that moment it was claimed that Mary Harris was a paroxysmal monomaniac. They speak of it in the medical evidence that was given in the case. She had commenced a suit against him for breaking off the match. The night before the shooting she stopped at Baltimore, where she was engaged in arranging the evidences of his treachery, which she was to produce before the Court at Washington, he having jilted her in Chicago. In January, 1865, she reached Washington. That case was seventeen months old, but it never grew any smaller; for that is the peculiarity of grief—it has got to be removed some way. Instead of going to a lawyer she went at once down to the Treasury Building. The man was there present, and she saw him, whereupon she returned to the hall, took a position behind a clock which concealed her and as he passed she shot him—firing the pistol twice with perfect coolness. I think she waited there nearly an hour. She was acquitted by the jury, after an absence of five minutes. They found that unfortunate woman was not responsible for her act; that she was the subject of an attack of insanity with which she could not contend. Now let me call your attention to the instructions to the jury, for they are very short, and the labor of drawing out has been performed by my learned brother, Gerry. We shall request the Court to charge as follows:

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

That to make the prisoner responsible for the act charged upon him, the jury must not only be satisfied that he was aware of what he did at the time of doing it, but that he was not morally insane in reference to the deceased, or the act which he is charged with perpetrating upon the deceased. That to make the prisoner responsible for the act charged upon him, he must have been intellectually and morally sane as to that act at the time of its commission. That the law holds no one responsible for his act where his mind was so diseased at the time of the act as to be without reason, conscience and will; and where, from such cause, the party accused was an involuntary instrument of such a disease and incapable of refraining from the commission of the act.

Now I desire, if your Honor please, for a few minutes, to prove the estimation in which an affront to a husband's relations was held, in England centuries ago; and this case has sometimes been mistakenly taken as a precedent, although when it comes to be examined, it will be found to go almost the entire length to which Courts and juries in this country seem determined to go. It is the case of John Manning, reported in T. Raymond's reports, page 212; in 1st Ventris' reports, page 158; in 2d Keble reports, page 85. The case is this, as reported in Raymond.

AN ANCIENT INSTANCE.

"John Manning was indicted in Surrey for the killing of a man, and upon not guilty being pleaded, the jury, at the assizes, found that the said Manning found the deceased committing adultery with his wife, in the very act, and struck a blow at him, and upon the same was found by the whole court to be manslaughter; and because it was found that he was at the bar he was burned in the hand, and the Court directed the executioner to burn gently, because there could be no greater provocation than this."

The only reason why that was judged to be manslaughter was in order to forfeit Manning's goods and chattels to the Crown. But the Judges in directing him to be burned in the hand, directed it to be done gently, so that there be no trace of the burning, on the ground that there could be no greater provocation than Manning had. In [illegible] Courts, where the privilege of clergy is not known at all, a conviction was regarded as tantamount to an acquittal, and then a positive acquittal was directed; but in the common law Courts, in order to procure the confiscation of his goods and chattels, they held on to this nominal conviction of the crime. Now, for the enlightenment of the jury, I'll explain what the clergymen were. Clerks in orders or clergymen, if they committed crimes and were convicted, were entitled to exemption altogether in common law courts, and afterward, when knowledge extended itself so that laymen could read and write, out of respect to this knowledge on the part of these laymen, they were allowed to go clear free when they committed a crime; and, in order to show that they had the claim of clergy, they were burned in the brawn of the left thumb. The laymen had exemption only once, and to show that he once had the privilege of clergy he was burned in the brawn of the left thumb. Now, I have referred to this simply for the purpose of showing that a conviction was used to forfeit goods and chattels, for the offense was considered to be so perfectly excusable that the person was permitted to be burned with an iron so cold as to leave no trace of the burn.

A MODERN INSTANCE.

Now, your Honor will see that under the auspices of the aged gentleman who was here yesterday they have instituted it here, as in the case of Ryan. He was indicted for murder in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for this county, and tried in September, 1852. He had killed the deceased because of improper intimacy with his wife. This fact was not proved upon his trial, but was derived from his own statement at the Police Court. It was a clear case of murder upon the evidence. Yet the jury took a mild view of it, and convicted him of manslaughter. The Court, in charging the jury, went out of its way to express itself on the subject of interference of marital relation. This law takes the theory that the husband has such a power over the person of his wife that he owns her, and no man can touch her person in his presence, even with her consent, without committing actual violence upon the husband. That has been the law of this State since 1852, and I refer to it for the purpose of showing what a correct estimate we place upon the value of the marital relation. The Court said, if the jury were of opinion (although the proposition does not seem to have arisen from the facts) that the prisoner committed the act while the deceased was in criminal intercourse with his wife, it would not be murder, nor even manslaughter, but would be justifiable homicide of defendant. Her consent would be of no avail to increase or extenuate the crime if in the husband's presence; and under this law, if this husband had shot Richardson down when he led his wife from his house in Amity-street, he had just as much the right to shoot him down as if he had abducted this prisoner himself. And this is the law of the Bible, as I understand the law of our Bible, is this: That man was made for God, and woman for man; and that the woman was the weaker vessel and meant to be under the protection of the stronger vessel—man. The forfeiture of that supremacy is as much an infraction of the husband's right as though it was the infliction of violence upon her or him. One other citation, Sir, and then I close that part of the case. And I cite this to show how English jurors approach cases like this, and how they endeavor to modify the law. The case is that of Regina vs. Fisher, 8 Carr and Payne, 182; 34 E. C. L. R. 38. The prisoner was indicted for the murder of one Randall, who had committed an unnatural act against his son. On the night after he heard of it, which was the night following the offense he met the deceased and killed him.

GREAT PROVOCATION.

The jury convicted the prisoner of manslaughter, and recommended him to mercy, on account of the greatness of the provocation and his previous good character. This case occurred in 1837. The conviction of manslaughter there is about tantamount to an acquittal here. The agony of that father could not equal the grief of this husband. By an act of George IV. the conviction of manslaughter subjected the party at the discretion of the Court, to transportation for not less than seven years, or imprisonment for not exceeding four years, or to such fine as the Court might state, and although on the understanding of this case this father was really liable to a conviction for murder, an English jury could not reconcile themselves to go by the strict law, and they convicted him of an offense which allowed the Court to discharge him upon the payment of a farthing. In the case, 1 Keyes, 297, p. 99 and 332, Judge Morgan held that "whatever technical rules Courts may lay down, jurors will make a distinction in cases of homicide between those committed in design and those in anger arising out of the circumstances of the occasion, whether intention accompanied the act and does not, in the common acceptation of the word, precede it. It is not strictly true that an intention which arises in a paroxysm of anger and accompanies a fatal blow can be said to have been formed upon deliberation." In other words, the meaning of that sentiment is this that although Judges may charge what they believe to be strict law to the jury, yet they never disapprove but always accept the practice on the part of the jury to modify, if not to carry out the instructions to the jury.

NO PHASE OF MURDER.

The point I want now to draw your mind to is this, that there is no phase of murder about this case, that there is no testimony here to show that when Mr. McFarland went to the Tribune office Mr. Richardson was expected there by the inmates of the office, or that Mr. McFarland was in any way aware that he was going to meet Richardson there. And I argue from that that he did not expect to meet the deceased at the Tribune office on the afternoon of the shooting. There is no evidence that he knew anything about his movements. The last we find in the evidence in reference to Mr. McFarland's inquiry about Richardson was the testimony of Mr. Janson, who met him, I think, on the 12th of November, 1869. He was making inquiries of Mr. Janson as to Mr. Richardson, and, if I remember the evidence aright, he told him that he had gone to the State of Massachusetts, and that he was to return either that or the following day. But the evidence will state to you beyond all peradventure that the object of inquiry was to enable him to ascertain the whereabouts of his boy, and that in placing his hands upon his boy—who, with his wife, was with Richardson—in learning the locality of Richardson he necessarily learned the locality both of his wife and boy, and particularly of his boy.

NO PROOF OF PREMEDITATION.

There is no proof to show that Richardson was expected at the Tribune office; but there is also no proof to show, as I have already suggested, that when Mr. McFarland went there he expected to find Richardson there or to have Richardson come in after he got there, or that he had any suspicion at all, or had any right to indulge a suspicion, that Richardson would be on those premises that afternoon. Now, if that fact itself is not sufficient to rebut the idea of premeditation on the part of McFarland, is it not clear that if Mr. McFarland was perfectly sane, and had wanted to kill Richardson, he would have selected some more auspicious spot than the very spot he did. If he went into the Tribune office nerved to slay Richardson as a matter of previous determination, then is it folly to say that when Richardson met McFarland and put his eye upon him, he quailed, for a braver, more chivalrous man than Daniel McFarland, if that be the fact, never lived. For a man to go into the lion's den where he was so physically disproportioned, as Daniel McFarland was to the physical strength of the establishment, for the purpose of slaying Richardson, strikes me as so entirely incredible that it has only to be stated in order to be rejected by the jury. When a man gets even with a wrong-doer or means to get even with a wrong-doer he takes him at a disadvantage, and if Mr. McFarland, in doing this, did give Richardson all the advantages he did, then I say a braver man never drew the breath of life. It seems absurd to me that he would walk into that establishment pistol in hand expecting to see Richardson, when the chances were that his pistol might have missed fire, and he would have been stamped to death by the physical force of the Police. I submit, therefore, if you need any evidence in this case as a starting point, to satisfy you that McFarland must have been out of his mind when he entered the Tribune office, it is a fact that he gave Richardson every possible odds against him, which it was in his power to offer him.

The Court then adjourned to Monday at 11 o'clock.

Points on Which the Judge is Requested to Charge the Jury.

For the benefit of those who may wish to preserve separate and by themselves the points on which Mr. Graham asked the Recorder to charge the jury, we give them in order, apart from the running commentary of the counsel.

Even if the evidence as to the insanity of the defendant should leave it in doubt as to whether he was insane at the time of the commission of the alleged act, if it also leaves in doubt his sanity at that time, he is entitled to an acquittal.

Though the evidence may leave the defense of insanity in doubt, if, upon the whole evidence in the case, the jury entertain a reasonable doubt as to the perfect sanity of the defendant at the time of the commission of the alleged act, they are bound to acquit him.

If the jury cannot say beyond a doubt that the defendant was sane at the time of the commission of the alleged act, or cannot say whether at that time he was sane or insane, they are bound to acquit him.

If the jury entertain a reasonable doubt, upon all the evidence in the case, as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant of the crime alleged against him, he is entitled to an acquittal.

If at the time the prisoner committed the act charged upon him, (if he did commit it,) the deceased suddenly presented himself to him without any anticipation or expectation on his part that he would then and there see the deceased, and the prisoner was, from an association of the deceased with his real or fancied domestic troubles, thrown into a state of mind in which he was deprived of his memory and understanding so as to be unaware of the nature, character and consequences of the act he committed, or to be unable to distinguish between right and wrong in reference to that particular act, at the very time of its commission, he is entitled to an acquittal.

If at the time the prisoner committed the act charged upon him, (if he did commit it,) the deceased suddenly presented himself to him without any anticipation or expectation on his part that he would then and there see the deceased, and the prisoner was, from the association of the deceased with his real or fancied domestic troubles, thrown into a state of excitement in which he was divested of his reason and judgment and was deprived of his mental power to an extent placing him beyond the range of self-control in reference to the particular act charged against him, so that he could not possibly restrain himself from the commission of the act alleged against him, at the very time of its commission, he is entitled to an acquittal.

Although sanity is assumed to be the normal state of the human mind, when insanity is once proved to exist, it is presumed to exist until the presumption is overcome by contrary or repelling evidence.

If partial insanity simply is shown, as the human mind is not the subject of inspection or examination, and as the range or extent of the disease can only be a matter of scientific conjecture or judgment, the jury have a right to say whether the particular act charged upon the defendant was or was not an amplification or extension, or another phase of the disease even though the testimony may not go that length. (Dean Med. Jur. 574, 575.)

The jury have the right from their own knowledge of human nature and the tendencies of the human mind, in addition to and in confirmation of the evidence of experts, to say how far the causes relied upon to establish irresponsibility on the part of the defendant at the time of the commission of the act were adequate or sufficient to produce insanity, and did cause that result.

Where the cause of insanity is alleged to be an interference with a man's marital relations, or his paternal rights in taking away his wife or child, the jury have the right to judge of the probability of the existence of such an affection from their own and the known feelings of others as husbands and as fathers. (People vs. Cole, Abb. Pr. R. N. S., 321.) If the jury believe that at the very time of the commission of the act alleged against him, from causes operating for a considerable length of time beforehand, or recently or suddenly occurring, the defendant was mentally unconscious of the nature of the act in which he was engaged, he was and is legally irresponsible for it. (Id.)

If the defendant was deprived of his reason at the time the act alleged against him was committed, resulting either from settled and well-established mental alienation, or from the pressure and overpowering weight of the circumstances occurring at the time, he is legally irresponsible for what he did. (Id.)

If the jury believe that, when the deceased entered the Tribune office he did not expect to see the defendant, nor the defendant him, and that, after he entered, the defendant was moved to the commission of the act alleged against him by the sudden access and irresistible pressure of excited and overwhelming passion, roused by the sudden and unexpected sight of the destroyer of his domestic peace, or him whom he supposed to be such, dethroning his reason and precipitating him on to the commission of this act under the influence of an ungovernable frenzy, unsettling for the time his faculties and enthroning insanity in their place, he is not responsible for the act. (Id.)

If from the whole evidence the jury believe that the defendant committed the act, but at the time of doing so was under the influence of a diseased mind, and was really unconscious that he was committing a crime, he is not in law guilty of murder. (United States vs. Sickles.)

If the jury believe that from any predisposing cause the defendant's mind was impaired, and at the time of killing deceased he became or was mentally incapable of governing himself in reference to deceased, and at the time of his committing said act was by reason of such cause unconscious that he was committing a crime as to the deceased, he is not guilty of any offence whatever. (Id.)

If some controlling disease was in truth the acting power within him (the prisoner) which he could not resist, or if he had not a sufficient use of his reason to control the passions which prompted the act complained of, he is not responsible. (Kleim's case, 1 Edm. Sel. cas. 13.)

And it must be borne in mind that the moral as well as the intellectual faculties may be so disordered by the disease as to deprive the mind of its controlling and directing power. (Id.)

In order, then, to constitute a crime, a man must have memory and intelligence to know that the act he is about to commit is wrong, to remember and understand that if he commits the act he will be subject to punishment, and reason and will to enable him to compare and choose between the supposed advantage or gratification to be obtained by the criminal act and the immunity from punishment which he will secure by abstaining from it. If, on the other hand, he have not intelligence and capacity enough to have a criminal intent and purpose, and if his moral or intellectual powers are so deficient that he has not sufficient will, conscience or controlling mental power, or if, through the overwhelming violence of mental disease, his intellectual power is for the time obliterated, he is not a responsible moral agent, and is not punishable for criminal acts. (Id.)

If the jury believe, from the evidence, that previous, up to and at the time of the homicide in question the prisoner thought or believed that his wife and the deceased, or either of them, were or was watching him with a view to ascertaining how he provided for his oldest son Percy, intending to take legal proceedings to deprive him of that son, the first opportunity that offered, and that he considered his poverty would render him almost helpless against such proceedings, and so he would lose that son; that this was an unwarranted and unsound delusion on the part of the prisoner; that thereafter and in consequence thereof, his mind became and continued diseased; that such delusion and disease increased in intensity until the prisoner became, was and remained, subject to great excitement and violent frenzies and paroxysms of rage, in which his power of distinguishing whether he was committing a crime or not was, for the time, destroyed or superseded, and that the act charged upon him was committed while in such a paroxysm, and while such power of distinguishing was destroyed or superseded, he is not responsible legally for that act.

If the jury believe from the evidence that while the prisoner was in such a paroxysm as is described in the last proposition, he committed the act charged upon him at the time thereof, being entirely divested of all mental control over his actions, and without will or conscience, or the capacity to exercise will or conscience, in reference to his conduct so far as the deceased was concerned and as against the deceased, he is not responsible legally for the act, even though he was at the time capable of distinguishing between right and wrong in reference to his act.

If the jury believe from the evidence that previous, up to and at the time of the homicide in question, the prisoner thought or believed that his wife actually loved him and would not have left him but for the persuasion of the deceased and females acting in his interest, and that she was willing to return and would have returned to him but for this cause, that this was an unwarranted and unsound delusion on the part of the prisoner, that thereafter, and in consequence thereof, his mind became and continued diseased, that such delusion and disease increased in intensity until the prisoner became, was and remained subject to great excitement and violent frenzies and paroxysms of rage in which his power of distinguishing whether he was committing a crime or not was, for the time, destroyed or superseded, and that the act charged upon him was committed while in such a paroxysm, and while such power of distinguishing was destroyed or superseded, he is not responsible legally for that act.

If the jury believe from the evidence that while the prisoner was in such a paroxysm as is described in the last proposition, he committed the act charged upon him at the time thereof, being entirely divested of all mental control over his actions, and without will or conscience, or the capacity to exercise will or conscience, in reference to his conduct so far as the deceased was concerned, and as against the deceased, he is not responsible legally for the act, even though he was at the time capable of distinguishing between right and wrong in reference to his act.

That to make the prisoner responsible for the act charged upon him, the jury must not only be satisfied that he was aware of what he did at the time of doing it, but that he was not morally insane in reference to the deceased, or the act which he is charged with perpetrating upon the deceased.

That to make the prisoner responsible for the act charged upon him, he must have been intellectually and morally sane in reference to that act, and the deceased at the time of its commission.

That the law holds no one responsible for his act where his mind was so diseased at the time of the act as to be without reason, conscience, and will, and where from such cause the party accused was an involuntary instrument of such a disease, and incapable of refraining from the commission of the act.

The accused must have sufficient mental capacity to distinguish between right and wrong as applied to the act he is about to commit, and to be conscious that the act is wrong, before he can be convicted of a crime. (Rogers' case.)

To constitute a crime the accused must be actuated by motives and governed by will. (Id.)

To convict a person of crime he must have memory and intelligence to know that the act he is about to commit is wrong, to remember and understand that if he commits the act he will be subject to punishment, and reason and will to enable him to compare and choose between the supposed advantage or gratification to be obtained by the criminal act, and the immunity from punishment which he will secure by abstaining from it. (Id.)

To convict a person of crime he "must have sufficient memory, intelligence, reason and will to enable him to distinguish between right and wrong in regard to the particular act about to be done, to know and understand that it will be wrong, and that he will deserve punishment by committing it. (Id.) If the proof shows that the mind of the accused was in a diseased and unsound state, the question will be, whether the disease existed to so high a degree that for the time being it overwhelmed the reason, conscience and judgment, and whether the prisoner in committing the homicide acted from an irresistible, uncontrollable

Continued on Eleventh Page.

TELEGRAMS.

The Missing Cunard Steamer Siberia Spoken at Sea.

Present Aspect of the Plot Against Napoleon.

The "Left" Denounce It as a Political Trick.

Capture of Gen. Goicouria by the Spaniards.

Closing Scenes in the Contest on Color Among the Doctors.

EUROPE.

The Steamer Siberia Puts Back With a Broken Shaft—All Well on Board—Death of a Member of the Firm of Coutts & Co.

GLASGOW, May 6.—The steamer *India*, which arrived in the Clyde from New-York to-day, reports that she spoke the steamer *Siberia*, which sailed from Liverpool April 19 for Boston, heading east. The *Siberia* has broken her shaft, and was on her way back to Queenstown. She needed no assistance.

BOSTON, May 6.—The Cunard steam-ship *Siberia*, from Liverpool for Boston, which is some days overdue, was spoken on the 20th of April with her shaft broken, being then 1,300 miles west of Ireland. She was putting back for Queenstown under sail. Mr. HORATIO CURTIS, a passenger on board, was transferred to the steamer *Nebraska*, the vessel which spoke her, and arrived at Queenstown last night. He reports the passengers all well.

LONDON, May 6.—EDMUND ANTROBUS, senior partner of the firm of COUTTS, is dead.

Precautions to Preserve Order on Sunday in Paris—The Great Plot—What the Tribune's Correspondent has to Say—The French Bishops and the Plebiscitum.

PARIS, May 6.—There was a conference yesterday at the Tuileries, at which MM. OLLIVIER, CANROBERT, PIETRI, LEBOEUF and the Minister of the Interior were present. The design of the conference was to agree upon the precautions necessary to be taken to preserve public order on Sunday next, the day of the voting. Meantime the Police and other local authorities are making all preparations possible in furtherance of the [illegible]. Arrests of persons suspected of complicity in the regicide plot continue to be made. The *Marseillaise* (HENRI ROCHEFORT's journal) was seized by the authorities today on account of the violence of its articles on political affairs. The edition of the *Rappel* was seized today by the Police. Trouble is reported at Lyons, where the authorities have interrupted the publication of the *Globe* (newspaper).... The *Gaulois* ([illegible]ent organ) says that the opposition party has sent committees to London and Brussels to ascertain the real truth of the alleged conspiracy. Mr. SMALLEY, of the New-York *Tribune* is here, and announces his readiness to answer all questions, though the authorities have as yet given him no occasion. He says he is acquainted with FLOURENS; he met him in London, and received letters for him, but knew nothing of their contents; and declares that he had no knowledge of FLOURENS being in any way connected with the conspiracy.

LONDON, May 6.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in behalf of Mr. GEO. W. SMALLEY, states on authority that he was ignorant of the alleged conspiracy, and of the contents of the letters sent to GUSTAVE FLOURENS in his care. The *Times* continues, editorially, to belittle the French conspiracy. It says, to-day, the peril lies less in the strength of those who would inflict than in the weakness of those who would resist the conspiracy.

ROME, May 6.—Two-thirds of the French Bishops and priests now in Rome have requested permission to vote at the French Embassy on the plebiscitum. The Marquis of BANNEVILLE thanks them for their patriotism, but is instructed to reply that the law does not permit such a step.

Another Manifesto from the "Left"—The Plot Denounced as a Political Trick.

PARIS, May 6.—The joint Committee of Deputies of the "Left" and representatives of the Democratic Press have issued another manifesto to electors. They protest against the trickery of the Government in publishing on the eve of an election violent and ill-considered reports for the purpose of creating a panic. They denounce the Government for charging all its opponents with insurrection and assassination, and for endeavoring to create the impression that France has escaped a great danger. The Committee say they despise these calumnies. France knows on which side are the men of violence, she knows who got power by the *coup d'état*, and who reserve the right of the *coup d'état*.

Spanish Politics—Serrano and the Regency—Refractory Bishops—The German Tariff—The French in Algiers.

MADRID, May 6.—Señor OLOZAGA has arrived from Paris. It is now rumored that Marshal SERRANO will not resign, but will be invested with the full powers of a Royal Regent. Thirty-eight Spanish Bishops announce from Rome their refusal to take the oath of the new Constitution of Spain, although the Pope interposes no objection.

BERLIN, May 6.—The Parliament of the Zollverein, having increased the duty on cotton, have reduced that on pig-iron to two and a half silver groschen per quintal, and that on rice to fifteen. The duty on cotton yarn is retained.

PARIS, May 6.—Gen. DE WIMPFEN reports to the War Department from Oran that the tribes of Algeria, which recently revolted, have submitted to French rule again. Two sharp engagements were had with the rebels on Sunday, the 3d, in both of which the French were successful.

British Parliament—The Greek Correspondence—The Red River Expedition Abandoned.

LONDON, May 6.—The House of Lords to-day was engaged on business of purely local interest. In the House of Commons, Mr. OTWAY submitted another installment of the correspondence with the Greek Government on the recent massacre. Mr. STANSFIELD, Secretary to the Treasury, stated that £7,000,000 paid for the telegraph lines was included in the sum total, £801,000,000, of the national debt on March 31. Mr. MONSELL, Under Colonial Secretary, explained that the compromise of the Red River difficulty had been effected by the introduction into the Dominion Parliament of the bill creating the Province of Manitoba. He stated that Canada would retain all the public lands of the new province, with the exception of 12,000 acres, to secure its debt. The expedition is, in consequence, abandoned. The House of Commons was provoked to a long discussion last evening on a point of order, it having been stated that Mr. WHALLEY, member for Peterborough, had published certain comments on the proceedings. No result was reached.

Proposed Revised Translation of the Bible—The Cotton Trade.

LONDON, May 6.—The Convocation has asked the Crown for a revision of the translation of the Bible....The *Economist*, commenting on cotton production, says indefinite expansion of manufacturing in England is a dissolving view. Capital and population increase faster than employment. New fields are demanded. Without them destitution and discontent would become a political danger. The accumulation of monster fortunes in cotton spinning is no longer possible.

The Turf—Close of the Newmarket Spring Meeting—Betting on the Chester Cup—The Yacht Races.

LONDON, May 6.—The fifth and last days meeting of the Newmarket Spring meeting terminated today. A sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each for two-year olds and three-year olds, 1,340 yards, was won by Mr. KENNINGTON's b. c. *Jarnac*. The Newmarket Stakes, a subscription of 50 sovereigns each, for three-year olds 1,760 yards, (twenty-three subscribers,) was won by Mr. BOWES' b. c. *Fidelman*. A handicap plate of 100 sovereigns, for three-year olds and upward, 1,340 yards, was won by Mr. LEWIS' b. c. *Plepetic*. A plate of 50 sovereigns for two-year olds and upward, 1,340 yards, a sovereign entrance, was won by Lord WESTMORELAND's ch. f. *Green Fun*. A Handicap plate of 200 sovereigns for three-year olds and upward, two miles, twenty-six entries, was won by Mr. PAYNE's *Mentor*, three years old....The betting on the Chester Cup is four to one against *Rulesman*, and on the Derby, eight to one against *Sunshine*; twenty to one against *Palmerston*; one thousand to fifteen against *Prince of Wales*....The international yacht-race between the *Cambria* and *Sappho*, which was fixed for May 10, depends for a start on that day, on the opinion of the umpires whether there exists at the time a seven-knot breeze. The rounding point will be sixty miles to windward for the first two races, and the third race will be over a triangular course, each side being twenty miles long. The umpires' steamer will take a select party to witness the races.

CUBA.

Capture of Gen. Goicouria—The Search for the Remainder of His Party—Departure for Havana for Trial.

HAVANA, May 6.—Two sailors belonging to a Spanish man-of-war captured the rebel Gen. GOICOURIA on Guajaba Island. The remainder of GOICOURIA's party, consisting of a Canadian, three pilots, and two Cubans, named AGIARO, are still at large on the island, and three Spanish gun-boats are closely watching to prevent their escape. After Gen. GOICOURIA's capture he was taken to Puerto Principe, and soon after ordered by Capt.-Gen. DE RODAS to be taken to Havana, under a guard of naval officers, for trial. His arrival is expected in this city to-morrow.

THE DOCTORS.

Last Day of the Medical Association—Women's Colleges—Color and Ethics—Mental Diseases—Final Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—In the American Medical Association, today, the Committee on [illegible] of the delegates from the Women's Medical College [illegible]. During the Debate on their admission, a motion [illegible]. At a subsequent stage of the proceedings [illegible]. A resolution declaring Dr. HORACE WELLS, of Boston, to be the discoverer of anesthesia was adopted.

THE QUESTION OF COLOR.

Dr. JOHN O'SULLIVAN, of Massachusetts, offered the following:

Resolved, That no distinction of race or color shall exclude persons claiming admission to this Association who are duly accredited thereto.

During its reading the speaker was met with a storm of hisses, which compelled him to stop. Cries of "Go on; go on!" were heard, and he said he would do so when the serpents became quiet. He then finished its reading, and was allowed to speak five minutes.

THE COMMITTEE ON ETHICS EXPLAIN.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Dr. N. S. DAVIS read the reasons [illegible] relative to the exclusion of the delegates from the District of Columbia, as follows:

"In reply to the resolution of the Association calling upon the majority on the Committee of Ethics for the reason why they [illegible] ... Committee on Ethics."

DR. REYBURN DEFENDS HIMSELF.

At the conclusion of its reading, Dr. REYBURN spoke in reply to his being called to order as not being a member; he was, however, now permitted to speak five minutes. He said that he never had violated the code of ethics, and when the colored men applied for admittance to the College to which he belonged, he offered a resolution providing for their admission. He did not think they should be excluded on account of color. His resolution was not received and he withdrew from the Society, and was one of the leading members in organizing the National Medical Society. If this was a violation of ethics then he had violated the code. He was placed as Chairman of the Committee on Credentials last year at New-Orleans, and when he was prepared to make his report at this session, he was most shamefully treated by the Committee on Arrangements. Dr. ANTISELL disclaimed the assertion made by Dr. REYBURN that he had been treated shamefully.

A MOTION TO CENSURE THE COMMITTEE.

Dr. LOOMIS, of the District of Columbia, said he was a member of the Faculty of Medicine of Howard University, and he could see no reason why he was excluded. He then offered a resolution to the effect that members of the Committee on Ethics, who signed the majority report, be censured for so doing. The resolution was laid on the table.

ANOTHER QUESTION OF ETHICS.

Dr. JOHNSON, President of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, gave a detailed history of the origin and progress of the difficulties in the local societies for the information of the Association. He said Dr. D. W. BLISS had violated medical ethics by having his name printed on a bill of fare at Willard's Hotel. Dr. BLISS denied it was there by his knowledge. Dr. JOHNSON said if this was so he had been grossly misrepresented. Dr. BUSEY adhered to the assertion that Dr. BLISS had so advertised, and he called upon Dr. MARBURY to sustain him. Dr. MARBURY—Yes, Sir; Dr. BLISS has purposely allowed his name to be so printed, and he had seen it on a bill of fare and called attention to it, and Dr. BLISS had said it should remain, the Medical Society to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. JOHNSON continued to reply to a number of questions which had been asked, bearing on the violation of the code of ethics by those who have been excluded by the majority report of the Committee. Dr. BUSEY replied to certain statements of Dr. JOHNSON, and read the sixteenth rule of the Code of Ethics, showing that the Code had been violated in the attempt to force the colored man upon the Society. This was what had caused all the trouble. Dr. BURROWS had been instrumental in bringing about the color difficulty, as had been stated by Dr. COX. The question recurred on the resolution of Dr. SULLIVAN, relative to race or color, and it was laid on the table by a vote of yeas 105 to nays 83.

THE ETHICS COMMITTEE SUSTAINED.

Dr. H. R. STORER, of Boston, offered the following, which was adopted:

That inasmuch as it has been distinctly stated and proved that the consideration of race and color has had nothing whatever to do with the decision of the question of the reception of the Washington delegates; [illegible]

Resolved, That the report of the majority of the Committee on Ethics be declared, as to all intents and purposes, unanimously adopted by the Association.

The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 110 yeas to 37 nays, after which the Association adjourned *sine die*.

FIRES.

Barns, Stables and Cattle Burned in Pennsylvania—Dwellings Destroyed in Cincinnati.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 6.—A disastrous fire occurred here this morning, which destroyed some half a dozen barns and out-buildings and the extensive livery-stable of F. CORRITY, in which thirty-one horses, two cows and a number of pigs were burned to death. One pair of horses was valued at $1,200. The loss cannot be ascertained. The property was partially insured.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 6.—Seven dwelling-houses on Calhoun-street, on Vine-street Hill, were burned early this morning. The loss is $60,000. HENRY WALSH, a member of a hook-and-ladder company, was seriously injured by falling walls.

Further Particulars of the Wilkesbarre Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—A special to the *Telegraph*, from Wilkesbarre, says: "A terrible conflagration is now raging along the line of the Wilkesbarre Mountains, extending from this place to Clark's Green. It originated from some unknown cause at White Haven, on the line of the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads, and its fearful progress has proved irresistible. The entire population are out fighting the flames, but thus far their efforts have been futile. The loss along the route must be very heavy. Accounts already received report the destruction of millions of feet of lumber and cord-wood, and miles of fence; nine dwelling-houses, seven barns, a large steam saw-mill, and considerable other valuable property. Nothing short of a heavy rain will extinguish this immense fire, which threatens devastation to everything in its course.

Fifteen Business Houses Burned in Quincy, Ill.—Loss $300,000—Woolen Mill at North Adams Destroyed—Fire and Loss of Life at Cold Spring.

CHICAGO, May 6.—A fire at Quincy, Ill., last night, destroyed fifteen business houses, including the *Daily Herald* office, and causing a loss of $300,000. The amount of insurance is not yet known. The principal sufferers are James A. Parker, the *Daily Herald*, Bristol & Co., Emmons & Aldrich, Murphy & Charles and Dr. Ralston.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 6.—The Beaver Woolen-mill, at North Adams, was burned this morning. The loss is heavy but is covered by insurance.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 6.—Two dwelling-houses were destroyed by fire at Cold Spring this afternoon. An infant son, five months old, of MALCOLM E. EVANS, was burned to death. The fire was accidental.

BANGOR, Me., May 6.—A fire this morning destroyed a wooden block of two stores, corner of Hammond and Clinton streets, owned by J. W. NICKERSON, and J. E. MOORE, and occupied by A. H. COOK as a meat market, and SHAPLIN & HALE as a grocery. The loss is about $3,000, which is nearly covered by insurance.

THE SOUTH.

The Methodist Church, South—A Colored Conference—Confederate Graves—Missionary Fields.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, today, a memorial was presented from the colored Conference, South, setting forth the condition of the Church, expressing the hope that the kindly feelings heretofore existing should continue; asking for the establishment of a colored general conference under the control of the your General Conference; setting forth that interests identically the same must work together. Also, one from Texas asking for the extension of Methodism among the Germans of that State; asking for a Bishop in that State, and proposing to furnish him a home. Another was received from the Ladies' Memorial Association asking the attendance of the delegates at the decoration of the Confederate graves in Elmwood Cemetery to-morrow. This provoked a discussion, several members protesting against taking any action as a body that should have any political coloring whatever.

Dr. MARSHALL thought it was an insult to the good sense of the people of the North, to suppose they would attach any political significance to our weeping over our dead. He was willing to weep with them over their dead that lie around Vicksburg, and he believed they would do the same with us. Finally, a motion to adjourn to-morrow, to allow the members to attend the decoration, prevailed. The Board of Domestic Missions urge the Conference to purchase land for Church purposes in the towns along the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, to counteract the work of other Churches in that quarter. Adjourned.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 6.—The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church assembled here today. Delegates were present from nearly all the Southern States, and from the Conferences in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. The Conference organized by the election of Rev. J. G. WHITRIDGE, of Virginia, as presiding officer.

Maryland Masons—Officers of the Grand Consistory.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 6.—In the Supreme Council of Masons of the Thirty-third Degree, this evening, the Grand Consistory of Maryland was inaugurated, and the following officers installed: James Brewster, Grand Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Consistory; E. Corbett, First Grand Commander; John A. Miller, Second Grand Commander; John A. Hilberg, Grand Constable; Benjamin W. Jenkins, Grand Admiral; Gilmore Merdith, Grand Chancellor of the State; John Berger, Grand Hospitaleur; Frederick Woodwarth, Grand Register; Joseph B. Escavaille, Grand Keeper of the Seal; David Martin, Grand Treasurer.

Steam-boat Explosion—Lieut.-Gov. Dunn, of Louisiana, in Jail for Contempt.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 6.—The cylinder of the steamer *Hodge No. 2* blew out at the mouth of the Black River today. One deck hand was killed and another was wounded....Lieut.-Gov. DUNN and the members of the Board of Police Commissioners have been committed to prison for five days and fined $25 each by Judge COOLEY, of the Sixth District Court, for contempt....In the game of base ball this evening the Chicago nine defeated the Atlantics by a score of 51 to 0.

THE EAST.

A Licentious Pastor—Officers of the Third Army Corps Association—Mr. Lynch and the London Consulate.

BOSTON, Mass., May 6.—Rev. FREDERICK FREMONT LOVELL, pastor of the Universalist Church in Essex, is accused of gross licentiousness, and is reported to have left his parish and the town, under threats of a coat of tar and feathers....The Third Army Corps Association has made choice of the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, of New-York; Vice-President, Gen. C. P. Mattox, of Maine; Secretary, Major Edward L. Willing, of New-Jersey; Treasurer, Gen. G. Mott, of New-Jersey; Directors, Major A. Judson Clarke, of New-Jersey, Col. Chas. B. Merrill, of New-York, Capt. J. Barclay Pennit, of New-York, Col. Clayton McMichael, of Pennsylvania, Gen. George H. Sharpe, of New-York, Major William O'Shiaus, of Massachusetts, and Charles F. Bowers, of Wisconsin.

PORTLAND, Me., May 6.—To-night's *Advertiser* prints a note from Hon. JOHN LYNCH, denying that he participated in asking for the removal of Mr. MORSE from the London Consulate. On the contrary, he urged his retention as one of the very best representatives of our commercial interests abroad.

The Pennsylvania Miners—Efforts to Extend the Strike.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., May 6.—It is understood from a reliable source that a firm and determined secret movement is on foot among the leaders in the present strike to persuade the Lehigh and Wyoming men to join them. They are becoming convinced that unless other regions suspend they cannot succeed. The operators are stronger and more confident. Some of them say that the men must resume work within three weeks. If the movement to bring about a suspension in Lehigh and Wyoming fails, a decline in the price of coal may be looked for, and a partial if not a general resumption of work in Schuylkill County will take place.

MR. SEWARD ON LAKES.

Influence of Lakes on Loyalty, Patriotism, Philanthropy and Religion—Speech of the Statesman to a Visiting Committee.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 6.—A delegation of twenty of the prominent citizens of Skaneateles paid a complimentary visit to Gov. SEWARD, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at his mansion. A collation was served, during which Rev. Mr. PALMER addressed Mr. SEWARD in behalf of the delegation, tendering their hearty thanks for the privilege of the interview. Mr. SEWARD responded in the following words:

GENTLEMEN: Your own Skaneateles was the first lake I ever saw. I have since seen many others in North America, and some elsewhere. Nevertheless, I still think your little lake, with the smiling village of Skaneateles reflected in its blue waters, is about the finest one I ever saw. Owasco is a trifle nearer me, but neither more admired nor more loved. All our lakes are beautiful, and when I meet an old settler I seldom think, and I don't at all care, whether he comes from the Owasco, the Skaneateles, the Otisco, the Cazenovia, the Onondaga, the Otsego, the Oneida, the Seneca or the Cayuga Lake, or from Lake Ontario, or Lake Erie, or Lake George, or Lake Champlain, the dwellers on the shores of all the lakes are so much alike, and I have been so long in the habit of feeling as they feel, thinking what they think, and doing, unless I can show a good reason to the contrary, what they command. Sometimes a visitor drops upon me here. I never fail in that case, whether my guest is from an Eastern city, from Mexico, the West Indies or the Pacific Coast, from an European capital or from Pekin, to show him the houses of my neighbors, that he may see the independence and comfort in which they live—their republican simplicity and their devotion to progress and civilization. Is it a conceit of mine, gentlemen, that the lake countries inspire and elevate—that they stimulate loyalty and patriotism, philanthropy and religion? When the wandering Aztecs of the North reached the summits in which the green valley of Mexico is set, their priests affected a revelation which directed that the capital of the future Montezumas should be built in the waters of the Tezcuco. The wonderful city thus created by savage hands remains the enviable metropolis of civilized, Republican Mexico. A like pretended revelation received by BRIGHAM YOUNG on "Vision Rock" determined the site of Great Salt Lake City, at once an anomaly and marvel of civilization, and ultimately to become, as I believe, a great social and moral power in the center of the Rocky Mountains. Is there any poetry yet living in England that was not born at Windermere? What has there ever been of moral, political or religious reform in Scotland that is not associated by history, romance or song with Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond? Did not PLINY find on the banks of Como the literature, philosophy and manners which he loved and taught? and was it not here that GANTHAKES organized the Republican revolution against the intrusive House of Bourbon and Hapsburg? We trace to the shores of Lake Leman with equal certainty the severe Republican religion of CALVIN and the social contract theory of ROUSSEAU. I think that the patriarchal history would lose much of its instruction, if all mention of the cities of the plains and the Dead Sea, had been suppressed. And what would remain of even our blessed Christianity itself, if the writers of the Gospel had omitted the narrative of Gennesaret, its waters and winds, picturesque villages and humble fishermen. I sit upon my door sill here, and I look upon the travelers of Europe and Asia, passing by day and by night over our central railroads, and upon an inland trade, exceeding all our foreign commerce, ever moving on from the interior of the continent to the ocean sides, on a canal which is nothing more than the gentle overflow of our own beautiful lakes gathered into a long and deep artificial river. The thought then arises that the places in which our lives are cast are not only pleasant and inspiring, but they are also a seat of empire. I came back, after a long and wearying absence, to this my ancient home, not unlike one of our native mariners who, having for forty years buffeted the winds and waves of many climes and seas, finds rest at last upon the sunny shore where his early life was passed, content and thankful to God that no ship that was intrusted to his care has been wrecked; no crew lost; no owners ruined. A thousand thanks then my friends, for this generous welcome. May our Heavenly Father grant us to live affectionately while we are permitted to live together, and to cultivate always the charity and the sympathy with other men and other nations which, while they bring cheerfulness to ourselves, are at the same time the chosen means of Providence for the amelioration of human woes throughout the world."

Several other speeches were made, and the delegation started on their return home at 7 o'clock P. M.

CASUALTIES.

Boiler Explosion in Ohio—Wreck of a Schooner; One Life Lost—A Steamboat Snagged—Fatal Railroad Accident.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, May 6.—The boilers in the new power house of the water-works exploded at 10 o'clock this morning with a terrible crash. The engineer and the fireman were the only persons in the building. The fireman was blown through the roof, and landed fifty feet from the building. He will probably die. The engineer was not much hurt. The building was blown to pieces. The loss is about $100,000.

ROCKLAND, Me., May 6.—The schooner *Rachel Post*, of Hampden, Capt. WM. LANE, was capsized in a squall off Camden on Wednesday night. Capt. LANE was in the cabin at the time and was drowned. The only other man on board was on deck, and he succeeded in getting ashore in the boat.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—The steam-boat *Kenton*, from Cincinnati to New-Orleans, struck a snag at Trotter's Landing, opposite Helena, yesterday, and sunk. She lies on the bank with her larboard three feet out of water and her starboard twelve feet under. She will probably prove a total loss, with her cargo, 300 tons, principally pork, lard and whisky.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Two men were killed on the Camden and Amboy Railroad near the Fish-house Station, above Camden. They were walking on the down track, and stepping off to get out of the way of a freight-train, were struck by a passenger-train going up the road. They were instantly killed. On the person of one of the men, whose age was about thirty, papers were found showing that his name was BROWN, and that he had formerly been a second assistant engineer on the steamers *Water Witch* and *Gertrude*. He had also in his possession several letters addressed to Lombard-street, Baltimore. The other man was aged about forty. No papers were found upon his person from which his name could be ascertained.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 6.—HENRY BERGH, of New-York, and Hon. GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN, Ex-Mayor of this city, delivered interesting addresses this evening before the Baltimore Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. About 300 of the leading citizens of this city were present.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 6.—Only about twenty-five persons, all reported to be Democrats, assembled at Dover yesterday, in response to the call for a White Man's Convention. The attendance being so small, it was decided not to organize, and the movement is doubtless dead.

PORTLAND, Me., May 6.—WILLIAM MASON, of Cape Elizabeth, committed suicide by hanging this morning. He was sixty-five years old, and in easy circumstances.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 6.—The annual meeting of the State Sportsmen's Association has been called, to take place in this city on Monday, the 2d inst., and to continue four days.

Fire in Broadway.

A fire was discovered at 1½ o'clock this morning under the floor of the restaurant No. 679 Broadway, known as the Southern Hotel, and kept by KEITH & DAVIS, who have lately purchased the premises. The flames were difficult to reach, and beginning under the floor of the kitchen, in the basement, worked their way to the street or restaurant floor before they were finally extinguished. The damage by water and fire to stock, fixtures and building, will reach $1,500. The first two, belong to the occupants, are valued at $25,000, and are insured for $10,000. The building is owned FRANCIS E. GUERIN, and is fully insured.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAM-SHIP RHEIN.

The steam-ship *Rhein*, which left Bremen April 23, and Southampton, April 26, reached this port yesterday. The advices are later by two days than were those we had by the *Java*.

The *Journal de Liège* states that the King of the Belgians has commuted the capital sentence pronounced against DESSOUL-LE-MOUSTIER into hard labor for life. This criminal had, as may be remembered, murdered three cattle-dealers, brothers, and buried them in his court-yard, and had poisoned his own wife. No doubt whatever existed as to his guilt, and the only motive for the present act of mercy is to be found in the repugnance of LEOPOLD II. to sign a death-warrant.

The death is announced of Count DE BRISSAC, aged eighty-two, formerly Aid-de-camp of the Duke DE BERRY and Gentleman of the Chamber to the Duke DE BORDEAUX. We have also to mention the decease of the Duke DE CRILLON, aged eighty-eight, ex-Peer of France, General of Brigade, Knight of the Order of St. Louis, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and the last representative of one of the noblest families in France. He leaves four daughters, the Duchess Pozzo di Borgo, the Duchess de Caraman, the Marquise de Chasseloup, and the Countess de Lévis-Mirepoix.

According to *Le Gaulois*, the great steam navigation companies are not too well satisfied with the results of their use of the Suez Canal. The *Impératrice*, belonging to the Messageries Impériales, sustained damage during her passage. Three blades of her screw were broken. The *Imperial*, belonging to the same Company, met with a like casualty. The *Europa* lost two blades of her screw, the *Hooghly* also two blades, and the *Afrique* three blades. The *Carnatic* (?) and the *Nubia*, English steamers, were compelled to return to Suez for repairs. An English steamer had her screw completely broken. These accidents all occurred within six weeks.

The report of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company (Limited) which was to be presented on the 2d of May, states the total receipts accruing to the Company for the nine months ended the 31st of January last, including a balance of £8,786, carried over from the last account, to amount to £118,915, while the working expenses were £12,667, leaving £106,248 available for dividend. Out of this three interim dividends of 10s. per share, amounting in the whole to £90,000, had already been distributed, and there remained a balance of £16,250 to deal with. The directors, therefore, recommended a further dividend at the rate of 5s. per share, free of income tax, leaving £1,250 to be carried forward. Since the commencement of the joint-purse arrangement with the French Atlantic Company the receipts had been fairly satisfactory, and the expenses naturally consequent upon competition greatly diminished. The *Robert Lowe*, which had been expressly built as a maintenance ship at the cost of the two companies, was expected to be ready for sea by the middle of May, when she will at once proceed to Newfoundland to repair the 1866 cable.

THE FRENCH PLEBISCITUM.

The Emperor's Letter and the Circular of the Ministry—Press Views of Napoleon's Manifesto—Regulations for Taking the Vote.

The Emperor NAPOLEON's letter in regard to the plebiscitum, and the circular of the Ministry relating to the same subject, have already been printed in full in our telegraphic columns. The text of the first-named paper supplied by the cable is, however, to be revised in one passage. The sentence, "You have almost unanimously, *for eighteen years*, clothed me with the most extensive powers," ought to read, "Eighteen years ago you were almost unanimous in conferring the most extensive powers upon me." The question runs thus: "The people approve of the liberal reforms in the Constitution since 1860 by the Emperor, with the co-operation of the great bodies of the State, and ratifies the Senatus Consultum of April 20, 1870."

THE PRESS AND THE MANIFESTO.

The London *Times* holds that from the general tenor of the comments made by those of the French journals who have as yet noticed the Emperor's proclamation, it would seem that that document is not regarded as possessing any marked character. The *Débats* considers that it throws no new light upon the question of the plebiscite, and the only point calling for special notice is that it treats the new Constitution as definitive, and as calculated to "shelter the principles of Government from political fluctuations." The *Débats*, however, holds that further improvements may be introduced, as real Constitutions are those which are based upon public opinion, and are therefore liable to modification from time to time. *La Liberté* is satisfied with the proclamation. "The progress made, the new liberties granted or secured, are definite. The Empire will not recede." *La Patrie* is charmed with the moderation and serenely dignified tone of the document which appeals to the good sense and sound judgment of the nation, which it is convinced will not fail to reward the noble confidence of the ruler by insuring him a triumphant success. *Le Temps* regards the proclamation as most unfortunate, asserting, as it does, in apparently modest but really absolute terms, personal Government. It can only have the effect of confirming those who condemn the plebiscite, if not of increasing the number of dissentient votes. The *Opinion Nationale* accepts the proclamation very lightly, and finds in it no new reasons for the affirmative vote which it counsels. The *Opinion Nationale* recommends the electors to vote Yes because it considers the new Constitution to be an improvement upon that of 1852, and because, while it secures reforms already obtained, it does not close the door against future improvements. *Le Gaulois* is also little satisfied with the address, and decides upon an affirmative vote, because there is nothing in it which absolutely forbids future progress. *L'Histoire* criticises the appeal of the Emperor on behalf of his son's succession, and asks whether that event has become doubtful. The tone of the address is one of sadness and of cold resignation, but its effect upon the electors is doubtful. *Le Réveil* accepts the Emperor's words as an admission of his failure to complete his work of government, and in its fiercest terms taunts him with the glory acquired in Mexico and by Sadowa, with the increased taxation and the enlarged public debt, which alone contradict the congratulatory praises lavished on his own Government. *La Marseillaise* takes the same view, and denounces the proclamation as a fitting accompaniment to a *plebiscite* which is at once a fraud and a snare.

THE VOTE IN FRANCE.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following Imperial decree concerning the appeal to the people:

"NAPOLEON: By the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French. To all present and to come, greeting:

Our Council of Ministers having been heard, and taking into account the Senatus Consultum adopted on April 20, we decree what follows:

ARTICLE 1. The French people is convoked for Sunday, May 8, to accept or reject the draft of the following plebiscite:

'The people approves of the liberal reforms in the Constitution since 1860 by the Emperor with the co-operation of the great bodies of the State, and ratifies the Senatus Consultum of April 20, 1870.'

ART. 2. The vote will take place in the commune, in conformity with Article 3 of the decree of Feb. 2, 1852, and according to the electoral lists drawn up on 31st of March last.

ART. 3. Electors momentarily absent from their homes shall be admitted to vote in their actual place of residence, but only on the production of an extract from the electoral list of their commune, proving their inscription and certified by the Mayor.

ART. 4. Shall be erased from the electoral lists the names of individuals deceased since March 31, or who have lost their right of voting. For that purpose a rectificative table shall be published and posted in each commune five days before the meeting of the electors.

ART. 5. The ballot will be open on Sunday, May 8, in each commune, from 8 in the morning to 6 in the evening. Nevertheless the Prefects, on the demand of the Mayors, shall have the faculty of authorizing the opening of electoral operations at 5 in the morning. The Prefectoral decision must be posted up in the commune three days before the day of voting.

ART. 6. The vote shall be secret, and given by a Yes or No, by means of a written or printed bulletin. The counting up shall follow immediately after the close of the poll.

ART. 7. Electors in the army and navy shall vote in the place where they are in garrison or resident at the moment of the ballot. Each of the military or naval sections shall be presided over by the officer of highest rank.

ART. 8. The examination of the votes of each department shall be made at a public sitting by a committee of three members of the Council-General, designated by the Prefect.

ART. 9. The general examination shall take place in the Legislative Chamber.

ART. 10. Our Ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree, to be published in conformity with the ordinances of Nov. 27, 1816, and Jan. 18, 1817.

Given at the Palace of the Tuileries, this 23d day of April, 1870. NAPOLEON.

Countersigned by EMILE OLLIVIER, Minister of Justice, and all the other members of the Cabinet.

THE COLONIES' VOTE.

Another imperial decree follows, declaring that the plebiscite given above is to be also submitted to the colonists of Algeria; and in that country, there are called to vote all French citizens and naturalized persons, inscribed on the electoral lists drawn up in execution of the decree of Dec. 27, 1866, relative to the municipal organization of Algeria. The Governor-General is authorized to determine, by a special decree, the modifications which should be introduced in the dispositions of the decree given above, so as to suit the administrative régime of the country.

GREECE'S SHAME.

Additional Incidents of the Brigands' Massacre—Discussion in the British Parliament—The Massacre to Prove a Political Event.

From the London Times, April 26.

The intelligence of this terrible catastrophe reached us simultaneously with full details of the incidents which accompanied the capture of the party. They accurately correspond with the conception of the event a knowledge of previous outrages of the same character had enabled us to form. On Monday, the 11th—this day fortnight—the travelers set off in the early morning from Athens to Marathon. They were eight in all, exclusive of a guide, four gendarmes and drivers—viz.: Lord and Lady MUNCASTER, Mr. and Mrs. LLOYD and their little daughter, Mr. F. VYNER, late M. P. for Ripon, Mr. HERBERT, one of the Secretaries of our Legation at Athens, and the Secretary of the Italian Legation. Lord and Lady MUNCASTER and Mr. VYNER were traveling together in the East. Mr. EDWARD LLOYD is a member of the English Bar, who has been at Athens for some little time past in connection, we believe, with the affairs of the Piraeus Railway, and he was joined by his wife and child at the beginning of the year. It may be remembered that Mr. VYNER was one of the hunting party who escaped the sad accident on the Ure, when Sir CHARLES SLINGSBY and several others were drowned last year; and it is a strange coincidence that another, Mr. E. LLOYD, was then in the boat and was saved with him. The Secretaries of the Legations were, of course, stationed at Athens in the course their duty. It is declared at Athens that the War Minister at first refused to grant a military escort, on the ground that brigandage had ceased to exist, but he afterward so far relented as to order four gendarmes to accompany the party. If we cannot at once accept a statement of this kind as absolutely authentic—and it is not, indeed, supported by the intelligence derived from Lord MUNCASTER's letters—there are especial reasons why its accuracy should be thoroughly examined. A belief was certainly entertained at Athens throughout the Winter that an organized band of brigands infested the Marathon Road, and our correspondent at Athens went so far as to name the chief of the band—SPANOS—in a letter published by us on the 2d of October last. The Athenians did not scruple to attribute complicity in the designs of Capt. SPANOS to persons of high position. It is remarkable, too, that as soon as the capture was reported at Athens it was positively declared to be part of a political movement designed to embarrass the Government and produce a change of Ministry. The tragical issue of the capture dispels this suggestion, but the fact that it was started and accredited remains. To turn, however, to the travelers. They set out, as we have said, early in the morning, and were permitted to cross the mountains and survey the famous field of battle in peace; but while traversing a narrow defile on their return they were suddenly attacked by about thirty heavily-armed brigands. One of the *gendarmes* was killed on the spot, and another received a wound of which he died the next morning. The party being thus overpowered, the ladies and the child, with the two remaining gendarmes, were after a while liberated, and sent to Athens. The guide remained with the prisoners, and served as interpreter between them and the brigands. After a day spent among the mountains the terms of ransom were arranged, and one of the prisoners, Lord MUNCASTER, was dispatched to Athens to negotiate the payment. Complete amnesty and 1,000,000 drachmas had been demanded, but there is an unavoidable indefiniteness in the report of the sum. Greece has a special paper currency, and the only silver coin found in the kingdom are a few Austrian zwanzigers. A sum of £25,000 in English gold was finally agreed upon, and a banker was found ready to advance it. The transaction thus told does not differ in kind from many others, and the negotiation which followed between the brigands, the friends of the captives, the Greek Government, and the foreign Ministries, in which Lord MUNCASTER passed to and fro as messenger on parole, was in accordance with many precedents. The unhappy truth would seem to be that had the travelers been entirely undistinguished, they would have been released after a certain interval upon the payment of a moderate ransom; but their rank proved their ruin. The brigands learned the value of their prize, and insisted upon the full sum, besides a pardon. On the other hand, the Greek Government felt they were bound to make especial efforts to rescue a party containing two members of foreign Legations. A troop of cavalry and some infantry were dispatched on the night of the capture, but were subsequently recalled, from fear that the pursuit might produce the very catastrophe that has since occurred. But the humiliation of having to negotiate with the brigands soon became insupportable. No nation exceeds the Greek in the passion, or perhaps we may say in the vanity, of patriotism. Successive Governments had borne without reproach the ignominy of allowing brigands to haggle over the ransom of their captives, but this transaction was one which drew upon Greece the attention of the whole world. The troops were again dispatched in pursuit, and the brigands, having quitted their strong position in the mountains for the plain by the sea, found themselves unable to keep together. The end has been told. The prisoners were all murdered.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons met April 26, after the Easter recess. Mr. OTWAY, in answer to a question from Mr. MONK, confirmed officially the intelligence of the murder by the Greek brigands of their prisoners. He stated also that our Minister at Athens had been unremitting in his exertions to avert their fate; that there had been no difficulty about providing the ransom demanded, and that he had pressed the Greek Government to grant the amnesty which the brigands demanded. Unfortunately, this concession not being made, and the brigands being attacked by the Greek troops, they put Mr. HERBERT and the Italian Secretary of Legation to death at once. Mr. VYNER and Mr. LLOYD they carried off, but only to share the same fate shortly afterward. Mr. VYNER, he added, had been carried as far as Thebes before he was murdered. The Foreign Office was anxiously waiting for details of the affair, and in the meantime he had already laid on the table the communications which had passed between Lord CLARENDON and our Minister at Athens in regard to it.

POLITICAL MOMENT OF THE MASSACRE.

We believe this massacre will prove to be a great political event. It has filled up the cup of Greek misgovernment. It has exhausted the patience of Europe. At this moment it would be useless to talk of Greek regeneration or Greek advancement; no one would listen to the advocates of a nation whose soil is infested always and everywhere with unpunished crime, and whose historic sites are almost as inaccessible to the intelligent traveler as the cities of Tartary. We have no hesitation in saying that the time has come when this scandalous misgovernment should be brought to an end. The three protecting Powers did not intend to create within the limits of Europe a petty State which should be a disgrace to themselves and to civilization. But what else can Greece be said now to be? There are few of its friends who will deny that its advancement must depend on the control which statesmen wiser than its own rulers exercise over it. Safety of life and property at least must be assured if the tutelage of the Great Powers is not to be a mockery. Foreigners on their legitimate business must not be captured and murdered in a country which enjoys our protection. If its rulers are powerless, their authority must be exerted by other hands. In 1854 Athens was occupied by a French and British force to check the warlike propensities of the Court, and we do not fear to say that a similar step would be equally justifiable now. We spent nine millions upon an expedition to Abyssinia, undertaken at less provocation. We should have no such difficulties as awaited us there to encounter in Greece. Three or four regiments, under an efficient commander, such as our Indian army or the French army in Algeria rears, would make the tracks of Attica as safe as the high roads of England before many months were over.

The Late Mrs. Eliza Vredenburgh Porter.

From the Skaneateles Register.

Mrs. ELIZA VREDENBURGH PORTER, whose recent death in New-York has already been noticed in our columns, was descended on the one side from those old Knickerbocker families, the VREDENBURGHS and VARICKS, her father being Col. WM. J. VREDENBURGH, and on the other from the TOWNSEND family, of Long Island. Col. VREDENBURGH, who owned large tracts of land in this portion of the State removed from New-York City and settled at Skaneateles, where he built the old homestead known as the "Lolish house." While residing in Skaneateles one of his daughters (EVELINA) was married to Enos T. Throop, subsequently Governor of the State of New-York, and ELIZA, the subject of the present notice, married the Hon. JAMES PORTER, for many years a member of Congress from this district, and afterwards Register of the Court of Chancery at Albany, where for many years he wielded great political power as one of the celebrated "Albany Regency," and by his earnest philanthropy and genial disposition exerted great influence in the wide and brilliant social circle, of which Mrs. PORTER, by her lovely character and varied accomplishments, became the acknowledged leader. Mrs. Porter was educated at the noted Moravian Institution at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where she not only acquired the usual English branches, but became highly proficient as a musician and an elegant and correct linguist, speaking the German language, with great purity and fluency—accomplishments which she retained and delighted in, to a remarkable degree, up to the last moments of her long and eventful life. Though for many years occupying a prominent position in fashionable society, Mrs. PORTER was in no sense a worldly woman, preserving over the pure and spotless character of a fond wife, a devoted mother, and a true Christian, ardently attached to that form of religion which, in its services of worship, blends the worship of God with the love of all His beautiful works; [illegible] should yield a passing tribute to the memory of ELIZA VREDENBURGH PORTER.

EIGHTY LUCKY PEOPLE.

A Family of American Grand Children Heirs to Large Scottish Estates—The Old Family Bible Used in Recording—Twenty to Thirty Millions to be Divided.

Some time ago an article was published in the TIMES, stating that a number of persons living in Sandyston, N. J. and Port Jervis, N. Y., had "fallen heirs" to an estate in Scotland variously estimated at from twenty to thirty million dollars left to a WM. INNIS. The person who gave the information to the "heirs" was a man named SMITH, who makes it his business to look after and collect claims of this kind. The parties who were reputed to have fallen upon this streak of luck, are mostly farmers, living in Sandyston, N. J.; Bradford County, Pennsylvania, and two or three merchants and railroad men in Port Jervis, N. Y. Some of the heirs are in good circumstances, but most of them are poor, and when the news of their vast inheritance in the Old Country reached their ears they could not believe it was true, and for a time nothing was done and the matter was dropped. One of the party, however, wrote a letter to a prominent member of the House of Lords, England, making inquiries as to whether any such estate had been left. In the course of two or three months he received an answer, stating that such an estate had been left to WM. INNIS, and that if the heirs could prove their claims, there would be but little difficulty in getting their money.

Since then Mr. MM. KEYTE, one of the heirs, went to England, and found that the statements of SMITH, and also that contained in the letter, were true. He consulted while there with able counsel, who stated that "if the claimants could produce the old family Bible, with the records, it would be the best evidence as to their title." At this time, however, Mr. KEYTE did not know that any such Bible was in existence, and returned home to consult with other members of the family.

The facts in regard to the claim are as follows: It appears that GEORGE INNIS, of Edinburgh, Scotland, died intestate, without children, and his estate fell to his only brother, WILLIAM, and his maiden sister, JANE. WILLIAM, however, had previously sailed for America in 1792, settling in Sandyston, N. J. As he failed to acquaint his friends of his whereabouts, JANE, his sister, entered into peaceable possession of the entire estate. Afterward she died, and willed it to her brother WILLIAM, who she supposed had gone to America. The estates are now in the hands of trustees, and have swelled to the enormous sum stated above.

WM. INNIS was one of the founders of the Reformed Church in Port Jervis, and was forty years a member thereof. He was a school-teacher and widely known, but for some reason or other he never wrote to his brother, neither did he know of his death. He had eight children, all of whom are dead; and it is their grandchildren, eighty in number, to whom the vast Scottish inheritance rightfully belongs. A few days ago the missing link, the old family Bible, was found in the hands of an INNIS, living in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, with the family record complete. He came to Port Jervis with it on Tuesday, and now the heirs intend to take the proper measures to secure the property, and a committee will shortly sail for England for this purpose. The Bible was printed in Edinburgh in 1722, and is in good preservation. A number of persons named INNIS, at Newburg and elsewhere in this country, have until now laid claim to the estates, but their claims are now set aside by the discovery of this old relic.

THE RICHMOND CALAMITY.

The Day of Fasting and Prayer—General Observance by the People of the State Capital.

From the Richmond State Journal, May 5.

Yesterday was observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer by our entire population. All business was suspended, not even a store, shop or office being open. The street-cars stopped running, and there were but few vehicles on the streets. At an early hour our streets were thronged with people, of all ages and conditions, on their way to the several places of worship, all of which were well attended, and many of them crowded. By common consent tolerance and charity for the opinions of each other were the burdens of the sermons. After the services at the churches, the hearts of the people seemed to have been somewhat lifted up and lightened of their burden of grief. A great many ladies and gentlemen visited the scene of the calamity at the Capitol, and with trembling steps walked lightly over the blood-stained floors. We noticed among the visitors Chief-Justice CHASE, who was accompanied by Col. ROBERT OULD. In the afternoon a great many people visited Hollywood, and passed the pleasant evening in mournful walks amid the silent tombs.

This morning business seems to have resumed its sway, and we note the usual activity in our streets. Life and hope are everywhere visible, and as we rise with souls purified by affliction from the dust and ashes of our great sorrow, let us bear with us on the way the lessons our misfortunes and sad experiences have taught us, and with malice toward none, but charity for all, press forward, doing the right as God gives us to see the right.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

We learn that no hopes are entertained of the recovery of Major CALVERT. He was very low this morning. Gov. WELLS is much improved, and doing well. Mr. HANDY, of the *Dispatch*, was out yesterday receiving the congratulations of his friends. Mr. CHESTERMAN was on the street this morning, and looks well, but is still quite weak. The other wounded, so far as we learn, are improving.

How the Steamer City of Quebec was Sunk by the Germany in the St. Lawrence.

From the Montreal Witness, May 2.

We have received authentic intelligence of the sinking of the steamship *City of Quebec* on Sunday morning, after having been in collision with the Montreal Steam-ship Company's steamship *Germany*. The *City of Quebec* was a side-wheel steamer of 831 tons register, belonging to the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steam-ship Company, and traded for several years past between Quebec and ports in the Lower Provinces. Last week the above vessel arrived at this port, and for the first time loaded here with a full cargo, and left early on Saturday morning for Pictou, Nova Scotia. The *City of Quebec* was commanded by Capt. CONNELL, and had a crew of thirty-five all told, who were shipped at Quebec City; also a few passengers. She appears to have got along all right after leaving this port and Quebec. When opposite Green Island, the steam-ship *Germany*, of the Allan line, from Liverpool, with nearly 900 emigrants on board, was observed coming up. When near the *Germany*, and off White Island, the *City of Quebec* appears to have changed her course and tacked across the bows of the former, and although it was 3 o'clock in the morning, yet the lights on each ship were distinctly visible to each other's deck watch. The *City of Quebec*, however, seems to have tacked so quickly, and shot across the bows of the *Germany*, that before she could get clear the *Germany* struck the *City of Quebec* on the starboard side, cutting her down below the water's edge. Every assistance was rendered to those on board the ill-fated vessel, which sunk within half an hour after the collision. The following particulars are from a copy of telegram from ALLAN, RAE & CO., Quebec, to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal: "The *Germany* arrived at 6½ P. M., yesterday, bringing all steerage passengers. A collision occurred at 3 A. M. with steamer *City of Quebec*, bound to Pictou; latter sunk in half an hour; all lives saved but third engineer and one steerage passenger. The *Germany* has received considerable injury, three feet over water-line, and about twenty feet in length on starboard side. Our pilot, RAYMOND, and ship's officers, state that the *City* was close to White Island and the *Germany* close to Green Island; the latter held her course; the *City of Quebec* made more than half a circle on port helm, and was crossing the *Germany's* bows when collision took place, as *City* struck *Germany's* starboard bow with her port bow."

A party of cavalry, commanded by Major GORDON, made an excursion from South Pass, Wyoming Territory, on the 4th inst., and in a skirmish killed six savages, losing two—Lieut. STAMBAUGH and a sergeant. The country is alive with Arapahoes. The Union Pacific Railroad track-repairers were attacked three times on the 6th, between Point and Antelope Stations, Nebraska, and driven into Antelope. One man was killed by the Indians, who number about sixty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NATHAN READ: His invention of the multi-tubular boiler and portable high-pressure engine, and discovery of the true mode of applying steam-power to navigation and railways. A contribution to the early history of the steam-engine in America. By his friend and nephew DAVID READ. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON. 1870.

The object of this book is to show that NATHAN READ was the true inventor of the practical application of steam-power to navigation and railways. NATHAN READ was born in Warren, Worcester County, Mass., in 1759, and died in the ninetieth year of his age in 1849. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1781, and was afterward a tutor there. Subsequently he studied medicine, but in 1788 he opened an apothecary's shop in Salem. While studying medicine he began to experiment in mechanic arts, and in 1791 he was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1795 he retired to his farm at Danvers where he built a structure across Water's River, which served the double purpose of a dam and a bridge. The year after, with some associates, he erected and put in operation the Salem Iron Factory, for the manufacture of chain-cables, anchors and other materials of iron for ship-building, he having the chief superintendence of the work. At this time he devised a machine for cutting and heading nails at one operation, for which he received a patent from the United States Government as the original inventor, Jan. 8, 1798. In October, 1800, Mr. READ was elected to Congress for Essex South District, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Judge SEWALL; and in November following he was elected as a member of the succeeding Congress, that is to say, for two years from and after March 4, 1801. He was thus a member during the memorable Presidential contest in the House of Representatives between JEFFERSON and BURR. In 1803 he was appointed by Governor STRONG, a special Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Essex; and after this, on his removal to Hancock, in 1807, he presided as Chief-Justice of Hancock County for many successive years. In 1815, Judge READ was elected a member of the Linnæan Society of New-England.

From this summary it will be seen that the claims of the author of the book in hand are advanced in behalf of a man of liberal education and scientific tastes and attainments, who lived to a great age in the practice of his favorite pursuits, without, however, setting up any specific or public title to be the originator of the invention now ascribed to him. Mr. DAVID READ explains this by saying that his uncle did intend to arrange and publish the evidence establishing his claim; but that years and infirmities prevented his doing more than to arrange it, leaving to posterity the task of presenting it to the world. Since his decease, Mr. READ adds, the subject has rested until the work before us was prepared for the Press. Judge READ's manuscripts, drawings and correspondence have been freely used and his nephew hopes with the result of substantiating his claim. Mr. READ considers that it was needful to make "a complete revolution" in the steam-engine to prepare it for navigation even after WATT had made his great improvements upon it. Hence an account of the successive steps from the earliest history of the steam-engine up to the close of WATT's improvements has been given. The engine of SAVARY, NEWCOMEN or WATT, could not successfully be applied to boats, and all attempts made with them failed; which, says our author "in itself shows the fallacy of all the claims to the invention of the steam-boat before the discovery and existence of machinery necessary to give it success." In order to show this it became important to notice the numerous experiments both in this country and Europe, with the old form of engine, whether of NEWCOMEN or WATT, or those tried by RUMSEY and FITCH; and "to show wherein their failure consisted, to compare their engines with that afterward invented by READ, which, it is claimed, was the engine applied by FULTON on his first boat on the Hudson, and led to the final success of navigation by steam." The same is said of the many experiments with the locomotive-engine. "All proved unsatisfactory or wholly failed until the multi-tubular boiler and high-pressure engine which had been invented by READ to fit WATT's engine to the purpose of locomotion gave triumphant success to the locomotive as applied by GEORGE STEPHENSON.

To enter into the merits of Mr. READ's arguments and to collate his proofs with the claims of other engineers would require much time and patient analysis. That the argument in behalf of Judge READ is ably and strongly sustained is clear, even with a short examination. But hardly anything is more difficult than to adjust the claims of rival inventors. To this day England, Scotland, France and Spain claim the invention of the steam-boat; and England and France the locomotive-engine; while we, Americans, claim the credit of both for ourselves. There is much to be said, and doubtless much will be said on both sides, as regards the credit demanded for Judge READ. But in any case, we shall not regret the publication of his nephew's book. It is a highly interesting record of the life of a prominent and representative American, who did many things and did them all well. It contains some hitherto unpublished correspondence, and other valuable data concerning men of national reputation, which we are very glad to receive. And it is a vigorous, and in all senses, a creditable attempt to get justice for the memory and achievements of a venerable and eminent man, in order that both may stand as they deserve with posterity.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Volumes V and 6. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M. A. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO. 1870.

The history of the earlier years of Queen ELIZABETH's reign is embraced in these volumes. They begin with her accession to the throne in 1558, and carry us through an unusually eventful period up to the birth of JAMES, the son of MARY, Queen of Scots, in 1566. To the main facts recorded by other historians, Mr. FROUDE has made few, if any, additions; but the immense wealth of hitherto unpublished manuscripts which he has been able to appropriate, the Simancas archives to which the Spanish Government gave him unrestricted access, and the records of State papers, preserved in Paris, London, and Hatfield, which were thrown open to him, have enabled Mr. FROUDE to add to the value of his history by giving the contemporary opinions of prominent personages upon current events. His style is, in general, admirably adapted to history. He is curt, nervous and concise; and he makes both manners and scenery live before the imagination; but it is impossible to deny that he allows his prejudices to pervert his judgment, and that in speaking of certain characters he is liable to the charge of unfairness if not of absolute unfaithfulness. He does his best to exalt ELIZABETH at the expense of her unfortunate rival, MARY, Queen of Scots, and his rancor against this misguided, but brave and accomplished woman, goes far to enhance our pity for her wrongs, and our contempt for the ungenerous and vacillating character of the Sovereign whom the historian so vigorously endeavors to glorify.

Mr. FROUDE has been accused, and not without apparent justice of prolixity; but it is well to remember that the apparent magnitude and consequence of events must in some measure depend upon the mind before which they are presented, and that the completeness with which subsidiary figures are drawn often leads to a better understanding of the times in which they lived. But the Regent MURRAY and WALSINGHAM rise to a degree of importance in Mr. FROUDE's pages which has not always been accorded to them in other histories. Whatever a just criticism may have to urge against Mr. FROUDE's general manner or his errors in particular instances, it will be generally admitted that he has produced one of the most valuable works of the age, and one that it is safe to predict will be possessed and esteemed by a remote posterity.

THE EARTHLY PARADISE. A Poem. By WILLIAM MORRIS, author of "The Life and Death of Jason." Part III. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1870.

The third part of *The Earthly Paradise* disappoints no just expectations based on the foregoing volumes. Failure and Mr. MORRIS, indeed, we long ago learned to be strangers; not more than the excellence of his work is the uniformity of that excellence. In the compass of a narrative poem more than double the length of the *Iliad* a poet might be pardoned for sometimes descending. But this is a privilege which Mr. MORRIS never claims; he is not only never dull, but always delightful. His muse holds an equal flight through a serene and gracious atmosphere, never aspiring to the awful heights beyond any reach or ken of human sympathy, and as little stooping to the ignoble ways of a lower and less delicate air. Herein, too, we find the most obvious peculiarities of the new poet's genius; his purity, revealed not less in thought and word than in the crystal clearness of a style which may rightly have been drawn from the "well of English undefiled;" his ardent yet tender humanity, which, like PYGMALION's kiss in his own poem, warms the cold shape of classic myth or Norse tradition into lovely and throbbing life; lastly, his power of sustained imaginative effect, in which no contemporary poet has equaled him except ROBERT BROWNING. And BROWNING's strength lies in a very different order, coming from the acute mental analysis and many-sided vision to which he subjects his imaginative creations. His is what may be called an intellectual, as Mr. MORRIS' is a sensuous, imagination; and for this reason, not less than because he is clear of speech where the other is intricate, simple of thought where the other is subtle, will the author of *The Earthly Paradise* always be taken more to the hearts of men.

"The Ring and the Book" seems to us in many respects the supreme literary achievement of the century. It tells of the sins and sorrows and sufferings of human beings who once lived upon the earth like ourselves and wrought the very deeds we read of in Mr. BROWNING's wonderful pages. The story itself is as pitiful as the wit or, still more potent, the wickedness of man has ever devised; and it is told with a delicacy and power, a mastery of all the hidden springs of passion and motive, that scarcely any one but SHAKESPEARE has shown before. Yet its psychological dissections, its miracles of spiritual insight do not so thrill us, do not so move us, do not so dim our eyes with a mist of unconscious tears, as the all fantastic troubles of Ogier the Dane, or the mishaps of Gudrun and her lovers. Nothing can be more unreal than the world and the people to which Mr. MORRIS introduces us; yet both he invests at once with a vivid and abiding interest. Because he seems to believe in them, we more than half believe; and Psyche, and Ogier, and Kiartan, and Gudrun—even the marvelous fay lady whose eerie beauty brightens half the tales of the "Wanderers," live in our memories embalmed with something of the kindliness we feel for dear, departed friends. In this art—if that can be called an art which seems but the natural outgrowth of the story-teller's large and simple faith—in this way he has of attiring fable in the guise of fact, of beguiling his reader to share his own unquestioning acceptance of the marvels he relates, lies one of the greatest charms of Mr. MORRIS' poetry.

Another is in the pensive tenderness which lends to his verse the grace of that

"Sadness and longing
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only,
As the mist resembles the rain."

How potent a charm this is, no reader and lover of poetry needs to be told; that it is stronger in proportion to its indefiniteness is as little to be gainsaid. Great sorrows are not only dumb but dry; yet there are certain moods far from unhappy when one feels it to be the greatest of luxuries to give one's self up wholly to the sway of that vague and indefinable melancholy, which is the spirit's protest against monotony of joy, and which suggests without enforcing tears. TENNYSON has well expressed the feeling in that loveliest of his Idyllic songs:

"Tears, idle tears,—I know not what they mean,
Tears from the depths of some divine despair,
Rise from my heart and gather to my eyes
In looking on the happy Autumn fields,
And thinking of the days that are no more."

We know not how better to convey the subtle influence which seems to breathe throughout all of Mr. MORRIS' poetry, which we have discerned not less in *Jason* than in *The Earthly Paradise*. Underneath his sweetest and cheeriest music there seems to sound always the faint, far voice of an inarticulate regret. In his laughter one detects the echo of a sigh—the exhaling spirit of "the days that are no more." Withal there is nothing morbid or lackadaisical about the man or his work. On the contrary, his verse is flooded with sunshine and instinct with all the freshness and buoyancy of nature, the song of birds, the rustle of leaves, the murmur of rivulets, the scent of apple-blossoms, the fragrance of the hay-fields. But as the strongest natures are the kindest, and the soundest fruits the sweetest, so this freshest and healthiest of modern poets, is the most tender, and so the most true. To feel this thoroughly and to measure his book fitly, it should be read under the beauty of Summer boughs and June sunlight, yet within hearing of the immemorial yearning of the sea. One is tempted to believe that these twofold influences must have conspired to fashion its spirit. It is to be observed that this undercurrent of sadness is most perceptible in the tales of the "Wanderers" themselves, and that it increases with the waning year. We may fancy that falling leaves and darkening skies lent something of their desolation to the hearts of the story-tellers, and so guided the choice of their themes.

Certain it is that in the present volume the stories gradually deepen in pathos until they reach the point of tragedy in "The Lovers of Gudrun." This, which is the longest, is also, to our mind, the best of the tales thus far published. Indeed, we know of no other narrative poem in the language which surpasses them in beauty and pathos, in simplicity and clearness of recital, in vividness of description and tragic interest. Kiartan is surely a noble creation; and the struggles of Bodli with the love that was traitor to friendship, the despair of Gudrun, the passion of Refna, are very finely painted. Only less good than this is "The Land East of the Sun," wherein figures the same lovely and wondrous fay lady, who is the heroine of "The Watching of the Falcon," "Ogier the Dane," in the former volume, and "The Man who Never Laughed Again" in this. We shall not, however, attempt to outline or to criticise the individual poems in the volume before us. Suffice it to say that all are delightful, and that whosoever of our readers has not yet read them will do himself a wrong in longer neglecting it.

These remarks are somewhat rambling and discursive, but Mr. MORRIS is a poet who almost bids defiance to the reviewer. Once under the spell of his enchanting music, one forgets to criticise or to do aught but enjoy. And the wisest thing the critic can do, is to content himself with setting down at random, as we have done, the impressions gathered here and there, like stray blossoms from this wilderness of sweets. We owe Mr. MORRIS too much gratitude for giving us a poem that we can enjoy without feeling that we ought to probe it for problems and morals, to attempt to find fault with him. We have grown somewhat weary of the modern metaphysical bards, who would set philosophy to music, and think no poem worthy of the name which does not propound a spiritual conundrum in every line, and unsettle a creed in every stanza. Mr. BROWNING is a great poet, but he has much to answer for in afflicting us with the dyspeptic doubtings of a brood of followers who bid fair to reduce poetry to the rules of EUCLID. Mr. MORRIS comes opportunely to rescue us from this tyranny of the profound and subtle. And his influence on our literature must inevitably be wholesome and purifying. If he can lure away our coming poets from the husks and ashes of profitless speculation to the old-fashioned and simple and healthy ways, of whose beauty and freshness he himself gives proof and praise at once, he will have earned a surer meed of gratitude and fame than any other poet of his time. But even if he fails in this, if he finds Ephraim so wedded to his idols that no charm can entice him from them, he will still have our thanks for himself and what he has given us. We may one day esteem it a special fortune to have seen the time when in our poetical firmament, long obscured and troubled by lurid meteors and eccentric suns, arose this planet, whose pure and tranquil radiance reflects and renews the glory of the "day-star of English song."

MAN'S WRONGS, AND WOMAN'S FOIBLES. By KATE MANTON. Boston: CROSBY & DAMRELL. 1870.

If this story possess the slightest interest, or if we could find in the entire volume one redeeming thought, we might, perhaps, get over the egotism of the narrator, the ungraceful obtrusion of self, and the complacency of a person evidently ignorant of her own ignorance. But there is nothing to recommend in these pages, which we have faithfully perused in the vain hope of finding something which might justify the assertion of the first page. None of the incidents are wholly impossible, but they are all extremely unlikely, and we are unable to picture any state of society in which they could occur. If the writer of "Man's Wrongs" has any intention of again favoring the community with her literary efforts, it would be well that she should acquaint herself with the manners of good society here and abroad; she might thus give a greater appearance of reality to her sketches, which would also be improved by some little attention to style.

THE WOMAN OF BUSINESS. By MARMION SAVAGE. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1870.

The characters in this book are drawn by a master-hand. They are marked by distinct individuality, and each forms a life-like and remarkable portrait, of whose motives and peculiarities the reader as well as the author has a clear perception; they are not made up as an exercise of subtle ingenuity, but are evidently illustrations of human experience. The narrative, though by no means devoid of interest, is inartistic in plot, is loosely put together, has no apparent purpose; and although the moral is unexceptionable, and many of the scenes are natural and well-sustained, Mr. SAVAGE's apparent power of constructing a story does not in the present instance equal his skill in sketching character.

Books Received.

—LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Boston, 1870. *Traces of Picture-Writing in the Bible.* By Rev. HENRY A. MILES, D. D.

—WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & CO., Hartford, 1870. *Ten Years in Wall-street; or, Revelations of Inside Life and Experience on 'Change.* By WILLIAM WORTHINGTON FOWLER. Illustrated by ARTHUR LUMLEY.

—LORING, Boston. *Marion Berkley; a Story for Girls.* By LAURA CAXTON.

—National Temperance Society, New-York, 1870. *The Drinking-Fountain Stories.*

—LORING, Boston. *Ben, The Luggage Boy; or, Among the Wharves.* By HORATIO ALGER, Jr., author of *Ragged Dick*, &c.

—HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York, 1870. *The Heart of the Continent; a Record of Travel Across the Plains and in Oregon, with an Examination of the Mormon Principle.* By FITZ HUGH LUDLOW. With Illustrations.

—CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER, Philadelphia, 1870. *The Poetical Works of David Bates.* Edited by his son, STOCKTON BATES.

—Ibid. *The Life of Bismarck, Private and Political.* With Descriptive Notices of his Ancestry. By JOHN GEORGE LOUIS HESEKIEL, author of *Faust and Don Juan*, &c. Translated and edited, with an Introduction, Explanatory Notes and Appendices. By KENNETH R. H. MACKENZIE, F. S. A., &c.

—Hartford Publishing Company, Hartford, 1870. *Todd's Country Homes, and How to Save Money.* A practical book by a practical man. By SERENO EDWARDS TODD, &c. Sold by subscription only.

—LORING, Boston. *Marion Berkley, a Story for Girls.* By LAURA CAXTON.

—CROSBY & DAMRELL, Boston, 1870. *Man's Wrongs; or, Woman's Foibles.* By KATE MANTON.

—The Catholic Publication Society, New-York, 1870. *An Essay in Aid of a Grammar of Assent.* By JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, D. D., of the Oratory.

—NICHOLS & NOYES, Boston, 1870. *The Private Life of Galileo.* Compiled principally from his correspondence and that of his eldest daughter Sister MARIA CELESTE, nun in the Franciscan Convent of St. Matthew in Arcetri.

—D. APPLETON & CO., New-York, 1870. *The Mother's Recompense.* By GRACE AGUILAR.

—HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York, 1870. *Holy Matrimony.* By Rev. JAMES A. BOLLES, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Advent, Boston.

—ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co., New-York, 1870. *Christ in Song-Hymns of Immanuel.* Selected from all ages, with notes. By PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D.

—HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York, 1870. *In Spain and a Visit to Portugal.* By HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, author of *Improvisatore*, &c. Author's edition.

—Ibid. *The Heart of the Continent.* A record of travel across the Plains and in Oregon, with an examination of the Mormon Principle. By FITZ-HUGH LUDLOW. With Illustrations.

—Ibid. *Nathan Read: His invention of the multitubular boiler and portable high-pressure engine, and discovery of the true mode of applying steam-power to navigation and railways.* A contribution to the early history of the [illegible] found and peculiar. DAVID READ.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia, 1870. *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors, Living and Deceased, from the earliest accounts to the latter half of the Nineteenth Century.* By S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE. Vol. II.

—HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, 1870. *Memoir of Rev. John Scudder, M. D., Thirty-six Years Missionary in India.* By Rev. T. B. WATERBURY, D. D.

OUR POLITICAL DEGENERACY.

The New Statesmen Compared With the Old—Legislatures Not More Corrupt—What They Did in Old Times.

THE BEECHES, Monday, April 25, 1870.

The writer in *Putnam* assumes that there is a political degeneracy, and that a disciple of the free-trade, universal Democracy school is the proper man to correct it. This is the very thing to be proved. I deny both the fact and the theory. He appealed to the age of political demi-gods. I have shown that they were no more worthy of being worshiped than were the gods of Olympus. He says of his political heroes—as HOMER said of Diomede and Ajax—that they lifted weights and cast javelins greater and further than three men of these degenerate days could do! There is as much truth in what he said as in what HOMER said. He cited JOHN TAYLOR, of Caroline, and NATHANIEL MACON—the first a visionary theorist, without any practical ability, and the second a picayune economist, who voted against everything. He cited MADISON and HAMILTON—the first inferior to LINCOLN, and the second in statesmanship equal to CHASE. He cited SILAS WRIGHT and HOFFMAN—two men who always acted with VAN BUREN, and aided in corrupting the already corrupt politics of New-York. I am glad the age of such heroes has passed away.

But let us return to the point. "Degeneracy" is a term which implies that there has been a "better period" formerly, from which we have fallen. That I deny, and I shall proceed with the example. I have compared several together. Let us sum these up in wholesale. It is ten years since our great civil war began, and now I challenge comparison between the men who led this country in these ten years and those of any other ten years since 17[illegible]—one century. There was LINCOLN, CHASE, STANTON, SUMNER, TRUMBULL, MORTON, and others of like character. Now I want any one who believes in "degeneracy" to take any ten years he chooses in the century, (the administration of WASHINGTON if he please,) and show me by the facts that in that period there were men equal to (to say nothing of superiority) those men who led us through the great rebellion. I think it would be a good exercise in history (public and private) to try that experiment. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* is the maxim, but *De viventibus nil nisi veritas* would be better. Where was the man of past periods who would have issued LINCOLN's proclamation? Where was the Secretary of War, from old KNOX down through Dearborn and Armstrong and Jefferson Davis who equaled the great War Secretary STANTON? Where was there a more incorruptible man than CHASE? Where was there in the Senate a more accomplished scholar than SUMNER; a more acute lawyer than TRUMBULL; a man of more patriotic energy than OLIVER MORTON? I challenge the comparison from any period of our history. In the great crisis of our destiny we needed men, gifted by great moral and intellectual qualities to command the people, and Divine Providence raised them up. Their monuments are not yet built, and carping criticism takes its microscope and points to their little flaws of character; but remember that the flaws in their characters are no greater than those in the period of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON.

But I proceed to what I suppose the writer thought his strong point—the real or imaginary corruption of legislative bodies. Does it exist? And if it does, is it any greater than it has been in past periods? He says:

"Our State Legislatures are usually not quite so degraded as the New-York Common Council, and still, if we may believe the reports that come to us from the several Legislatures of the country, many that have been [illegible] New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and [illegible] are readily on the same way [illegible] it is charged that a considerable number of the [illegible] of these bodies are always open to purchase."

Now, observe, first, that this is put forth as a charge against these several Legislatures; and, second, that this is evidence of degeneracy. The whole point is in the last idea, for there has never been a period in which there was not much evil and corruption; and if the object of the writer is simply to correct the evils and make our country purer and better, I am with him with all my heart. Let us do anything which will improve the morals or sustain the integrity of the country. But I deny that there is any "degeneracy" in this regard. First, then, of the facts. I shall say nothing of the Legislatures of New-York and Pennsylvania, because I know nothing. But, I assert as an absolute fact, that the Legislature of Ohio has not been charged with corruption. In all the violence of party spirit, neither Democrats nor Republicans have charged the Legislature with being corrupt. Even newspapers, with all their gossip and rumors, have not done it. I have never heard of it being charged on a single member. I have known the Legislature for many years, and have never heard of corruption. One reason of this is that in Ohio legislation is general and not special. Any one who wants a charter can get it under a general law. I have never heard the Legislature of Indiana being corrupt, notwithstanding all acts of party violence. It is quite possible that some of the Legislatures may be corrupt, but I do not believe a tenth part of what is said on that subject. I don't think we have any more right to slander public bodies and public men than we have to slander individuals. But if two or three Legislatures are corrupt, there is no "degeneracy" in it. I will now give some examples of how upright and excellent Legislatures were in the heroic age. Sixty years ago the whole Legislature of Georgia was bribed! This was in the celebrated case of the "Yazoo Claims." The fact was so notorious that the people took the records of the Legislature and burnt them on the green at Milledgeville! It will be rather hard for the negro Legislature to get beyond that; so we may leave the South. Nearly half a century ago, there was an investigation in the New-York Legislature, which showed that twenty members, more or less, had been corrupted in the matter of certain bank and insurance companies. I cannot refer to names and dates without the papers of the day, but anybody can find out who is curious about the matter. In [illegible]—thirty-four years ago—it cost the Bank of the United States four million of dollars to be rechartered, as the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, by a Democratic Legislature. Those were the days of Democratic purity! Of Democratic honesty!

Of Democratic "victories" of the money power was there ever such a sham! And, remember, this was the party of his men of "convictions"—the Silas Wrights and Michael Hoffmans! *Quos deus vult perdere prius dementat!* I am glad they were so demented that they scattered their party to the four winds; that they have now little to do except to weep like the Jews at Babylon, and build monuments to JOHN TAYLOR, of Caroline; JOHN C. CALHOUN, of Fort Hill, and SILAS WRIGHT, of St. Lawrence. But the writer of *Putnam* has another terrible evidence of corruption. Here it is:

"Or if the Hon. Mr. Tom abuses the franking privilege to procure free transportation for his wife's wardrobe, or covers with the name of 'contingency' a petty theft of penknives and writing-desks [illegible] worthy the ability of a sneak-thief, can it be complained that Dick in the Custom-house takes a small bribe, or that Harry of the Revenue Service hobnobs confidentially with the knights of the whisky-barrel? All these several sorts of plunder and pillage are fundamentally the same."

Now, there is no "degeneracy" in this. When I was very young, I heard of Hon. Mr. [illegible] who franked his washing home every week. That man was from North Carolina, though I don't believe it was Hon. NATHANIEL MACON. Now, as to pen-knives and stationery, perhaps members of Congress have been too liberal in this matter; but who of the disinterested, intelligent citizens of this country will complain that Congress has supplied the Representative and Senate halls with a liberal supply of stationery? This complaint is just on a level with NATHANIEL MACON and SILAS WRIGHT. I [illegible] the gentlemen of all parties; but whether wright or wrong, it is no evidence of degeneracy.

But the writer, having given a signal illustration of his knowledge of history, proceeds to his remedy, in the exposition of his ideas of government. I shall show in another article what these ideas are, and how far they agree with the ideas of the American people.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Philadelphia City Council has appropriated $15,000 for free public baths in that city. And yet New-York lags.

Maine Democrats are quiet, watching the movements of their so-long victorious and harmonious opponents.

The receipts of cotton at Montgomery, Ala., during the past eight months have been nearly twice the receipts during the same period last season.

Boston papers report that a very dangerous counterfeit $20 bill on the National Bank of Commerce of New-York is in circulation in that city.

A Connecticut Yankee has patented what he calls elongated pad-plates and adjustable elastic bands, for assisting the features of a deceased person to their natural position.

It is now announced from Maine that Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has consented to allow his friends to use his name as a candidate for a renomination.

An Illinois girl last week made twenty-two attempts to burn a physician's house. She seems to have had some prejudice against the doctor, not to say hard feeling.

An Ohio editor says ungallantly of a young lady named JOY, that as she is not pre-eminently a thing of beauty, he fears her chances of remaining a Joy forever are good.

In the same paragraph the New-Orleans *Times* remarks oracularly that "revolutions never go backward," and that "innovations are not usually reforms." What is the world coming to?

MR. WM. J. SWAIN announces that the publication of his paper, the *Public Record*, will be begun in Philadelphia on the 14th inst. It is to be a penny morning paper, independent of party and sect.

An interior paper, speaking of a man who died in its town recently, says that for years he has proved that honesty and efficiency are compatible with itinerancy in cleaning and repairing clocks.

Atlanta, Ga., has a new newspaper called the *Period*. It is to be hoped it will not soon come to a full stop, as it promises to seek to advance the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests of Georgia.

Boston merchants are excited at the discovery that the person who has sold them revenue stamps at the Custom-house has been disposing of old and defaced ones, after they had undergone a cleansing process.

An only daughter, of sixteen years, has eloped from Troy with a student of the Polytechnic Institute, and her family, which is of the highest respectability, is in great grief at the uncertainty which attends her fate.

The complete official returns of the election for Congressman in the Kentucky Third District, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. GOLLADAY's resignation, give the following result: J. H. LOWRY, Republican, [illegible]; J. H. LEWIS, Democrat, [illegible]; LEWIS' majority, [illegible].

An inmate of the Middlebury, Vt., jail told members of the Young Men's Christian Association, who proposed holding religious services there, that they might come whenever it was convenient to them—they would always find them at home.

MR. FRANKLIN PEALE, a valued citizen of Philadelphia, son of CHARLES WILSON PEALE, and brother of REMBRANDT PEALE, died on Thursday, aged seventy-five years. For many years he was President of the Institution for the Blind.

A Pennsylvania paper, reporting the death of a lady, says she had acquired quite a reputation as a writer, and adds mysteriously: "We are not indebted to any minister for this information."

A New-Orleans paper gives a graphic account of a thunder-storm in that city, in which this statement occurs: "Several persons were struck by the lightning, and in one instance a woman was killed. The house and vessels, however, did not fare so well."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* insists that the Democracy or the party of Constitutional Liberty in this country should never accept as a fixed fact, that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are parts of the organic law of the Union, unless the whole work be done over again, and done without coercion.

The members of the Southern Press Association voted to adhere, hereafter, strictly to the cash-in-advance system in subscriptions for their papers. It will be a happy day for the country papers—and it ought not to be postponed—when this plan is unalterably insisted upon everywhere.

GOV. PALMER has published a call for a reunion of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry on its old camping ground in Jacksonville on the 25th inst., the anniversary of its muster into the service, and says that the roll of the rank and file will be called, and attempts will be made to account for every man, so that the regimental records may be completed.

La Minerve, of Montreal, says that, as beasts of burden cannot cross the Red River, Col. WOLSELEY will be compelled to leave his train of animals at Lake Shebandowan, and the men will be compelled to carry their baggage and six months' supply of provisions on their backs for the rest of the way. It thinks the expedition cannot expect to reach Fort Garry before July.

Some of the colored men of Wilmington, Del., have published a card politely requesting outsiders to permit them to manage their own affairs in their own way, and not to send any colored man into the State to canvass in the approaching campaign, unless at the request or with the consent of the resident, recognized State Committee.

Houston makes a strong and earnest appeal to the Texas Legislature to move down to that city, "where there are railroads and steamboats, and a ship channel expected, and every other convenience for visiting and being visited, and lots of enjoyments to lighten the arduous and vexatious duties of legislation." The members are assured that they shall be treated like princes, for the usual consideration.

Hon. D. C. WICKLIFFE, who for twenty-seven years edited the Lexington (Ky.) *Observer & Reporter*, died in that city on Tuesday morning, aged sixty years. He gave a hearty support to the policy of Mr. CLAY during that great statesman's life, and received from him no small share of his confidence and friendship. He was one of the ablest editors Kentucky has ever had.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* reports that Mr. KERR, Mr. HOLMAN and Mr. NIBLACK occupy the same position upon the income-tax question that Mr. VOORHEES does, and says that this makes the Democratic delegation from Indiana a unit in favor of its continuance. The *Sentinel* adds that, while the tax should be reduced, the opposition to it does not come from the people, but from those who have large incomes, whose study it is to place the burdens of the Government upon the industry of the country.

A San Francisco fruit-dealer, who has just returned from an extended tour through the principal fruit-growing districts in Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Yolo, Sacramento, Yuba and other California counties, having visited over 100 of the more important ranches, reports that the prospect of the fruit crop is most promising with regard to almost every variety. All the fruit-growers and shippers are extremely anxious that the rates for shipping fruit East shall be reduced.

The Vermont papers are discussing the question of the next candidate for Governor of that State. Hon. FREDERICK BILLINGS, of Woodstock, appears to be among the leading names on the list. Mr. BILLINGS, who is a native of Vermont, was one of the early settlers of California, and was for many years a law partner of Gen. HALLECK in San Francisco. He is a man of superior talents and great wealth, with much public spirit and enterprise, and would make a Governor of whom Vermont might well be proud.

One of the Georgia papers is particularly desirous that ROBERT E. LEE and JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON should live long in the land. Speaking of the former's illness it says: "Heaven send that it deal kindly with the grand old man, and not snap the silver cord at least until his countrymen can contemplate such an afflictive dispensation with much more tranquillity than we are sure they could summon now." And alluding to the latter it expresses itself thus: "May the dial of time that shall point to the hour when, in the nature of things, he must go hence, move slowly indeed."

In declining an invitation to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the new library building for Auburn Theological Seminary, ex-Secretary SEWARD wrote: "You are well aware, I think, of two sentiments of mine. I attach quite as much importance to the spiritual and intellectual culture of the people as I do to the development of the resources of the Republic and its aggrandizement. Secondly, there has never been a stone laid or a tree planted here in Auburn that did not become an object of affection and pride to my eyes. But my dear Sir, I am counseled by prudence, as well as by propriety, to seek relaxation which cannot be found in public affairs or popular assemblies."

COMMUNICATIONS.

A Sound System of Finance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the close of an interesting letter published in the TIMES of April 27, in relation to the Legal-tender act, Mr. SPAULDING asserts that a true system of finance for this country has yet to be organized, and in this belief many intelligent, thoughtful men already concur, though as yet no one has appeared who can supply the acknowledged want.

There are, I trust, some of your readers who can look back without prejudice upon the history of the United States Bank, prior to the removal of the deposits by ANDREW JACKSON, and see that we have had nothing since that time fit for our purpose, as a Government fiscal agent, or able to supply in a legitimate manner, and in harmony with the natural laws of trade, not only a sound paper currency, but one which would adjust itself readily to the varying and generally increasing necessities of our commerce. It is not necessary to claim that the management of this institution was in all respects just what we would have. But, it is safe to say, that we have had nothing since such as a young, enterprising, growing, borrowing country, like our own, should have, and it is to be hoped that the agitation and discussions which must ensue before the financial question is finally adjusted, will lead to some results more creditable to our capacity as men of business, than anything yet offered in Congress.

One whose business life dates back to the days of the United States Bank, and who can well remember when the Suffolk Bank system was established in New-England, may perhaps be justified in offering to younger men the conclusions reached after a long and somewhat intimate connection with financial institutions, [illegible] observe especially the working of both [illegible] institutions as applied to public as well as private business, hoping that others may be able to see that it was a grave error we committed in divorcing our Government finances from those of the people at large, and that there can be no real peace for the country until the currency and the fiscal agents shall be provided equal to all our wants, both present and prospective, public as well as private.

The letter of Mr. BIDDLE, on the 11th of November, [illegible], to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, shows how mischievous this policy of setting up the Sub-Treasury was at the outset, and Mr. SPAULDING in his communication recognized the necessity for some other mode of managing the public finances, though he does not intimate what it shall be. It will aid us in the solution of this problem, if we remember that, of the thousands of millions of dollars which fall due in the world daily, a very small proportion is paid by the use of coin, or even with bank-notes; both these being but small change, when compared with the vast amount settled by the use of checks, drafts and other forms of paper, which are as much currency as the notes. The only question to be made is, whether what we receive will [illegible] as specie would, that being the standard or measure by which we determine the amount of service or value received [illegible].

We do not desire gold, for we are not pleased with that, but with the useful commodities which that will purchase; and until the exchange is made and those obtained, we not only lose interest but incur risk, as we should not do with paper. We insist then, that Government shall recognize gold as our standard of value, and, if possible, bring our coinage to agree with that of other leading commercial nations, so that the expense of re-coinage and the confusion [illegible] in our exchanges shall be avoided. Congress should, at all events, require an immediate return to the existing standard, by repealing the Legal-tender act, with a provision that all ordinary debts shall be paid at their real money value, giving to each creditor all that is due to him and no more. It should then substitute for the existing monopoly a truly free national banking system, requiring only that all notes issued shall be promptly redeemed at par at the large trade centres, and pay a tax of four per cent. per annum on the circulation into the Treasury.

Make an arrangement with the banks by which the Government shall assume the redemption of the notes now in circulation, and provide for placing those and the legal tenders all on one pound interest at five per cent., paying the interest and funding the principal at some convenient future date, or perhaps issuing from time to time four per cent. consols with interest quarterly to take the place of the notes as they come in for redemption. There is no occasion to legislate as to the number or location of our banks, amount of capital, circulation, idle reserves, or other matters of detail, for these will all adjust themselves if we hold the banker under a heavy penalty to redeem his obligations promptly, as he can do only by keeping all his means invested in short dated business paper, which will mature at the right time and place to meet his own notes.

We cannot only secure in this manner a bank-note currency fit equally for the Government and the people, and better for all than coin, but we should prevent over-issue of notes and the tendency to over-trading generally, so that hereafter there need be no suspensions, and consequent inflations and disorders, such as we have suffered from for years past. The true interest of the country requires an early radical change, not only in the management of our debt and finances, but in our methods of taxation and interference with commercial operations generally. We want more freedom for the individual and less legislation, which seeks to substitute central, collective action, in place of an enlightened self-government, without which no people can be truly free.

MONDAY, May 2, 1870. D. W.

Dr. Ewer and Christ Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Passing the intended irony, sarcasm and ridicule of Christ Church, by your correspondent, "Churchman," in your last Sunday's TIMES—a style not to my taste in religious matters—I take issue with "Churchman" and stigmatize as fabrications, without foundation, his assertions that "Dr. EWER is a failure," has deceived his staunchest friends—"that his promises have been broken," that he stands today an alien among his clerical brethren—that "there is not a leading clergyman who would enter his church to preach for him," and that "the splendid music has been the sole attraction for the last year." All these statements are unfounded, and I challenge "Churchman" to the proof.

Equally baseless are his assertions as to the financial state of Christ Church. Its true state is described in the following, taken from the *Church Weekly* of April 16, and for the truth of which I refer to the rector and vestry:

"The parish is one of the oldest in the City, next in age to old Trinity. After the death of the venerable Dr. LYELL, it gradually settled down to the deepest, dryest and heaviest ruts of Low Churchmanship. Three or four years ago the old church arrangements were abolished, correct furniture adopted, and over $50,000 expended in repairing and decorating the interior of the church. Large, earnest and reverent congregations have taken the place of the empty seats of 1861. Annual offerings of from $12,000 to $20,000 have taken the place of annual offerings of $4,000 or $5,000. * * * Indeed, we learn from a prominent vestryman that Christ Church has not for years been in such excellent condition in every respect as it is now."

This disposes of "Churchman's" "failure in Christ Church."

His hatred of a boys' choir is doubtless genuine. He might have told you that many of the churches, both "High" and "Low," have boys' choirs; that others are discussing quarters more suitable for the [illegible] than the Church, and that in no case, save one, has any church [illegible] "Churchman" attack Trinity and her choir, Dr. [illegible] who have boys' choirs [illegible] ever for? But I forbear. To the thoughtful reader "Churchman's" attempted poisonous article has its own antidote. When it is known [illegible] venom. In fact, nothing but this personal abuse of one of the most devoted of all our clergy, tempted me to answer these false and ridiculous charges.

A PARISHIONER OF CHRIST CHURCH.

The Exiled Banker Cernuschi.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The foreign papers have failed to mention that it will interest all Americans to know that the Italian banker, CERNUSCHI, who has been banished from Paris, and since recently, also, from republican Geneva, for contributing funds to oppose the adoption of the *plebiscite*, was an eminent actor in the Italian revolution of 1848. He was at that time one of the three Governors of Rome with GARIBALDI. Although included in the amnesty extended to most of the Italian patriots by VICTOR EMMANUEL, he has declined to return to his country on condition of kissing the hand of a king. He is an avowed Republican, and says to Americans that he is their countryman in all but residence and nationality. M. CERNUSCHI is a financial writer of great ability, his "Mecanique de l'Echange" being one of the clearest and most unanswerable arguments in favor of a solid currency which has appeared in any language. He is an active member of the French Political Currency Society, in whose discussions he takes a prominent part. He is about fifty years of age, with a fine classic head and strongly-marked Italian features and coloring. He stated to the writer last Summer that France would now be a Republic if it had not been for socialism, which drove the property-holders of the country into the reaction which succeeded the revolution of '48.

W.

Wasting the Croton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest and satisfaction "Pro Bono Publico's" article on the futility and injustice in operation of the proposed water-meters, and would beg to suggest briefly, that the reform which is needed in the expenditure of water is easily effected. Stop the street-washers. Everybody who has seen their operation will confirm what I say, which is this: The poor servant—who only does not feel it a hardship because it is a duty of routine—stands with her draggled petticoats and soaked shoes every Saturday morning doing what? Flooding the pavement in front of her master's dwelling, for half an hour usually, and usually the water running all the time; this, no matter though it should have rained three days and nights before, and with the certainty that, as the carriage-way is now muddy, the first little boy will track the flags all over. In dry weather, the washing is not needed, except for special purposes, as the laying in of coals or accidental filth. What did we formerly? What do many of us now? Dispense with the "street-washer" entirely, and take what water is wanted from the kitchen. These private hydrants should be done away with altogether; for they waste more than they pay for. Finally, why has the Water Commission abolished the privilege of using hose in washing carriages, yet allows this waste of scores of gallons, a thousand times repeated, for a use that is positively ridiculous?

MONDAY, May 2, 1870. ANTI-METER.

Barricading the Streets with Freight-Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to refer to the constant barricading of the streets north of Forty-fourth-street by the freight-cars of the New-York and New-Haven and Harlem Railroads. No City horse-car is allowed to stop across a street, but the Companies above referred to think nothing of completely blocking up Forty-fifth-street for an hour at a time, both morning and evening, by a long string of freight-cars with a locomotive attached, standing on their tracks on the Fourth-avenue, and drawn completely across our street. I intend applying to Superintendent JOURDAN for redress in this matter, but if, in the meantime, you would refer to this nuisance in your paper, you would oblige hundreds of east-side citizens, as well as

A CONSTANT READER.

The Success of the Blossom Rock Explosion.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, April 27.

We are at last enabled to state that the explosion of Blossom Rock was an unqualified success. Col. VON SCHMIDT, with the assistance of some Government engineers, has made a survey of the former position of the rock, for the purpose of definitely ascertaining the extent of the destruction caused by the blast on Saturday last, and from him we have obtained important facts. As regards the height of the water, it is stated that the apex of the central column, as found by actual triangulation, made in a Whitehall boat, about twelve hundred or thirteen hundred feet from the rock, was found to be two hundred and twenty feet, as nearly as could be calculated. The column rose in the shape of a round or obtuse-pointed, inverted thimble. This column was nearly three hundred feet in diameter at a point some eighty feet above the surface of the bay. Its base was shrouded by another outburst of water, which rose to the height of fully eighty feet all around the central shaft, and rolled its dead outward. The base was over five hundred feet in diameter at the surface of the bay. High above the upheaved mass, rocks of large size, debris of the interior works, and a great quantity of earthy matter, were thrown and scattered far and wide. The survey made by Col. VON SCHMIDT shows that the rock itself was utterly demolished, and thrown in all directions, and the soundings gave thirty-eight feet of water over its site, at low tide. In excavating the rock, 3,000 cubic yards of rock were hoisted through the shaft and dumped into the bay, and the pile of loose rock thus created reached nearly to the surface of the water. Over this the soundings gave eighteen feet of water, showing that the tide has made great havoc with this debris in two days. In a week will be found all about the site of the rock. There are other serious obstacles to safe navigation in our harbor which should be made to follow the example of Blossom Rock.

A City Sold at a Very Small Price.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, April 23.

We observed in the office of County Recorder MCWILLIAMS, yesterday, a deed, filed on the 20th inst., by which HOMER SANDERS and wife, GEORGE W. BRUCE and JOSIAH G. FARRINGTON and wife, of Boston, and GEORGE FORD and wife, of Dorchester, (Mass.,) conveyed to DONALD MCCOMB, of Jersey City, New-Jersey, for and in consideration of the sum of $300, the real estate known as the City of Sacramento, bounded on the east by Thirty-first-street, on the south by Y-street, on the west by Sacramento River, and on the north by the American River. The deed is intended as confirmation of a conveyance made July 26, 1850, which was subsequently lost. It does not state how the grantors came into the ownership of the city, but it is understood that they claim under title from BRUCE, of Brannan, Bruce, Graham and Wetzlar connection. It will be generally admitted that the sum for which the city was thus sold was a very modest one—scarcely first cost. Perhaps, however, the parties selling work on the system of quick sales and small profits, and in that case it would be well for some of our real estate dealers—ELI MAYO, for instance—to send on and see if they have not got a few more cities to sell cheap.

Senator Brownlow on Internal Improvements and State Rights.

Senator BROWNLOW's latest announcement of his political views, published in Tennessee, closes with the following curious statement:

"I have received one petition and one memorial asking me to vote against any further appropriations of land to railroad companies. As my whole political life and education are on the side of internal improvements by the General Government, I respectfully decline to obey such instructions. I will vote for giving lands and other aid in aiding the improvement of rivers and harbors, and what Mr. CALHOUN termed 'inland seas,' as well as to all proper railroad objects. These develop the vast resources of our great country, and invite immigration from all parts of the world.

Such was the "American system" of the immortal CLAY, the wisdom of which is attested by increasing years and experience.

I would improve rivers and harbors, and build railroads by the Federal Government, without regard to any section—East, West, North or South. Nay, more, had I my way, I would so consolidate the Government of the United States as to form a strong central Government here in the District of Columbia, and organize the States as so many official corporations, as absolutely dependent upon and subject to the will of the central power at Washington as are counties to States.

Thus I would wipe out and extirpate the whole theory and practice of States' Rights and State Sovereignty, to which we are mainly indebted for the late rebellion.

While I only speak for myself, I believe that Congress and the country are looking in the same direction.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1870."

WHERE ARE THE POLICE?

A Few Facts Relative to the Police Department—Necessity for an Increase in the Force—Reforms that are Needful—What the Police Do.

How often does it happen that citizens in this City have occasion for the services of a policeman and fail to find him! The phrase "Where are the Police?" is frequently repeated by indignant people, and in many cases the implied sarcasm is wholly undeserved, as we propose to show in the present article. When a certain pantomimist in this City arrayed him in Police uniform, and in the character of an officer betrayed the most sublime indifference to calls for assistance, his audience applauded the picture, believing that it was a correct one. Yet how far from the truth was the clown thus parading on the stage in comic vein! The habit of ridiculing or lampooning the Police is not of native growth. In London the "bobbies" are made a continual butt, both in the comic journals and on the stage. There they are held up to derision in the most practical manner, until the veriest costermonger holds them in contempt until he feels the strong grip of a member of the force on his collar when detected in the commission of some petty offence. In Boston, the Police force is not so completely on a military footing as the one now on duty in this City. In that classic city the State Constables interfere considerably with the duties of the Police, and the discipline is not kept up to the standard found to be so necessary in this more cosmopolitan City. In Philadelphia the life of a policeman is a peculiarly happy one. His hours of duty are not so long or fatiguing as those of the New-York Department, and he is permitted considerable license in the manner of performing his duty while on post. Nothing is so common in that suburban city as to see an officer leaning against the corner of a Chestnut-street store, while an industrious boot-black brightens his understanding, taking for his pay a benign permission from the brass-buttoned conserver of the public peace to ply his avocation unmolested. Fancy one of our Broadway Police guards neglecting his duty in that way. What an outcry there would be, and how soon would he be transferred to some more secluded sphere of duty. Policemen in Philadelphia wear their coats buttoned or unbuttoned, just as the fancy takes them. They do not wear belts or batons in the day time, and the members seldom present a neat or soldierly appearance. The late Superintendent of Police in this City, Mr. KENNEDY, used frequently to relate an amusing experience of his while visiting Philadelphia. It was in the midst of a storm of snow that he arrived there late one Winter night during the war. The cars had all been drawn off their routes and carriages or hacks were also invisible. The worthy Superintendent plodded wearily through the drifting snow until he became doubtful of his course, so, like all New-Yorkers, looked for a policeman. Fortunately, he encountered two of them on a corner. As the wayfarer was about to accost the policemen he forgot his intention in the surprise experienced by finding the officers enjoying the comforts of an umbrella!

"Excuse me, gentlemen," said the Superintendent, "I'm from New-York. But do they allow you to use umbrellas?"

"Of course," was the rough rejoinder; "why shouldn't they?"

"Why not, indeed," replied the dumbfounded traveler as he proceeded on his way, afraid to question two such worthy gentlemen any more. Perhaps he was afraid of their clubs as New-Yorkers are wont to be. Mr. KENNEDY never sought to introduce umbrellas into his own Department, however he might admire them on a snowy night in Philadelphia. In Chicago the Police are uniformed as they are also in Baltimore. In New-Orleans the force wear a dirty blue uniform in very bad condition, and the Department is a singularly poor one. The entire detective force was recently dismissed by the authorities in consequence of certain delinquencies. Nearly all of the cities in the United States draw their Police ideas from New-York, though they do not always copy as faithfully as they might.

CONDITION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE.

The City of New-York is increasing so rapidly in population, despite the action of real estate owners in keeping up an exorbitant scale of rents, that the Board of Police Commissioners daily feel the want of an increase in the effective strength of the force under their control. There are at present on duty in this City, 32 Captains, 131 Sergeants, 73 door-men, and 1,986 patrolmen, making an aggregate strength, with the Superintendent and three Inspectors, of 2,257. This force is divided into thirty-two Precincts, four Court squads, a Sanitary company, and a Detective squad at the Central Office. These thirty-two Precincts, with the exception of the Twenty-fourth, or Harbor Police, and the Twenty-sixth, or City Hall Police, are in possession of the streets and thoroughfares of the City. The Harbor Police are located on a steam-boat, and do patrol duty on the rivers and in the harbor in small row-boats. They pay exclusive attention to all suspicious craft, and make many important arrests among the "river pirates" or "wharf rats," who infest the shipping and the docks. In cases of fire along the water fronts of the City, the Police steamer frequently aids in extinguishing the flames by means of powerful pumps on board for that purpose, and also prevents thieves from carrying off valuable property in the confusion naturally attending such scenes. The City Hall Police look after steamboat and emigrant runners and ticket swindlers, give assistance to the Mayor's Marshal in recovering money for swindled strangers, inspect vehicles and trucks used for hire, have charge of the omnibuses and cars stopping in the vicinity of places of amusement, and prevent confusion and a stoppage of regular travel. They assist emigrants in finding their proper routes, and protect them from the scoundrels who are ever ready to [illegible] this peculiarly unprotected class of people. They also enforce the ordinances relative to second-hand dealers, junkmen, pawnbrokers and all hacks and public vehicles. The Sanitary Company does duty in every part of the City. They inspect steam-boilers, examine applicants for engineers' certificates, have charge of the ferries, report existing nuisances to the Board of Health, deliver special and general orders for the abatement of such nuisances, seize and remove all unsound meats, [illegible] offal from the markets, look after truant children, and superintend the removal of night soil and dead animals from the City limits. The other precincts guard life and property in the streets and houses of the City during the day or night, except the Twenty-fifth or Broadway squad, who are stationed along that thoroughfare and the more crowded portions of the Bowery during the day time only, where they regulate traffic and protect pedestrians. It will thus be seen that the actual patrol force of the Department is materially reduced by these bodies of men assigned to certain special lines of duty. There are other assignments that again lessen the effective force. Throughout the Department there are seventy-three patrolmen who are doing duty as roundsmen, that rank not being otherwise provided for by the Police act. There are also 187 patrolmen assigned to special duty in the precincts, as ward and car detectives, and there are eighty-three more who are assigned for special duty in banks, stores, hotels, offices, and other institutions of a private character. These men are counted as members of the force, but are no expense to the Department, as their pay is drawn by the Board from their employers. These additional deductions, therefore, reduce the number of patrolmen to 1,659. Take from these seventeen special detailed men, thirty-six Court squad men, twenty detectives at the Central Office, and 121 in the Sanitary Company, the Broadway, Harbor and City Hall Police, there actually remains only 1,468 patrolmen for "post duty," and a few of these must again be subtracted for those in Westchester County and Yonkers, so that 1,400 men are probably all that the Board have in our streets on regular patrol duty. As only half of this force is on post at one time, except in case of emergency, such as fires, holidays, celebrations or disturbances, the City of New-York, from the Battery to Harlem Bridge, is guarded by the insignificant force of 700 policemen. Is it any way singular that the members of the force are often missing when wanted? The wonder is how they manage to cover their posts as well as they do.

WHAT THE POLICE ACCOMPLISH.

It may be said by those who do not realize the immense amount of work performed by the Police, that these several assignments and departments should not be made, but experience has taught the Police authorities that these departments and many of the assignments are really necessary for the proper performance of such duty.

In order to show the work performed by the Police, a few figures from the last annual report of the Commissioners will amply suffice. The number of arrests last year in this City was 72,984, or an average of 34 per officer. Of these arrests 21,538 were females and 51,446 males, and the offences were as follows: Assault, 136; assault and battery, 6,799; felonious assault, 875; abandonment, 465; attachment, 85; arson, 35; bastardy, 139; bigamy, 17; burglary, 686; contempt of Court, 11; disorderly conduct, 14,…; escaped prisoners, 47; fraud, 413; forgery, 130; gambling, 115; insanity, 281; intoxication, 24,023; intoxication and disorderly conduct, 8,896; kidnapping, 11; keeping disorderly house, 227; larceny, grand, 3,139; larceny, petty, 4,900; malicious mischief, 1,113; mayhem, 6; murder, 57; picking pockets, 274; perjury, 18; passing bad money, 72; receiving stolen property, 177; robbery, 217; suspicious persons, 638; seduction, 21; truancy, 308; usury, 4; vagrancy, 1,709; violations of the Corporation ordinances, 1,715; violations of the State laws, 179; violations of the United States laws, 87; violations of the Excise laws, 281; violations of the Health laws, 168; violations of the Election laws, 209; witnesses, …; total, 72,984. There was $1,521,348 … lost in money and property during the twelve months ending Oct. 31, 1869; of this amount there was recovered the sum of $1,187,028 65, making the actual amount of money and property lost during that time $334,312 … The Police also took from lodgers and others coming into their temporary custody during that time, the aggregate sum of $545,056 87, which was duly returned to them on leaving the Station-houses. There were 2,732 boys and 2,282 girls picked up in the streets as lost during those twelve months. Of these … lost children, … were restored to their parents at the Station-houses, and … sent to the Central Office, where … were subsequently claimed by parents or guardians, the remaining 148 being sent to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, as unclaimed. There were also ninety foundlings picked up and properly cared for. The Police accommodated 136,… lodgers, found 4,… buildings open and secured them for the owners, reported 4,… accidents, and assisted the sufferers, reported 1,… fires, and restored 707 stray animals to their owners.

There are nine men in the Sanitary squad detailed to look after idle and truant children in the City, who visit public schools daily and receive the names and residences of such children as the principals have reason to believe are truants, and then visit them at their homes, confer with their parents or guardians, showing them the importance of regular attendance of their children at school and the evils of truancy. In most cases this is all that is required to effect a reformation of the truants. In some cases it has been found necessary to arrest them and conduct them to school, and others to their parents. A few who have become more confirmed in their evil ways, have been committed by the Magistrates, on complaint of their parents or guardians, to the asylums, and some, where neither parents nor officers have any control over them, have been dismissed from school. During the year ending Oct. 31, 1869, the officers have made 7,… visits to the various schools, and received the names and residences of … children as absentees. The actual number of truants was … and during that time 95 pairs of books, valued at $…, were recovered and returned to the teachers.

There were 12,… complaints of nuisances reported to the Metropolitan Board of Health during the year ending Oct. 31, 1869, as follows: Privy vaults full, …; privy vaults filthy, …; yards filthy, …; cellars filthy, …; sewers obstructed, …; stables filthy, …; slaughter-houses filthy, …; houses filthy, 148; areas and alleys filthy, 136; hog-pens filthy, 6; vacant lots filthy, …; cesspools and cisterns filthy, …; [illegible] leaking and unsafe, 284; sidewalks unsafe, …; houses out of repair, …; stoops out of repair, 54; chimneys out of repair, 82; coal vault grates out of repair, 24; hydrants and waste pipes leaking, 378; street gutters filthy and out of repair, 321. It would require too much space to go into greater detail in the other departments, but these will amply suffice.

ABUSES IN THE DEPARTMENT.

Of course there are many matters in the Department of Police which are susceptible of improvement. The most glaring is the want of discipline. The patrolmen are not kept up to the proper performance of post duty, despite the vigilance of the Sergeants and Roundsmen. The men are fond of lounging on street corners, and there indulging in gossip with citizens or their side partners. Doorways and covered passages afford these delinquents convenient shelter, and many of them "take the chances" and imbibe of ardent liquors given them by friendly barkeepers on their routes. In some of the larger precincts this evil is on the increase, and greatly impairs the efficiency of the Department, and accounts for much of the absenteeism so often complained of. The new Superintendent, Mr. JOURDAN, intends to make a decided effort to stop this nuisance, though he naturally omits to state the proposed method. It is understood, however, that a select force of officers will be sent out who will make daily reports of such delinquencies, and the result will no doubt be a decided improvement, as these detectives will patrol the City in citizen's dress. Complaints will not increase, however, as a hint will be given to the several Captains in each case and a better order of affairs inaugurated. The new Superintendent is already investigating the conduct of the superior officers of the Department, and even now daily astonishes them by his intimate knowledge of their delinquencies. The system of posts must be revised in order to give the patrolmen a chance of doing duty in a proper manner. At present the posts are so extended that it is wholly impossible for the men to cover the ground assigned them. In the down-town precincts, below Canal-street, the posts are, on the average, very well arranged, as they should be in view of the crowded condition of that portion of the City. Even there the officers find it difficult to keep the peace. Up-town it is far different, and the patrolman frequently finds himself unable to visit a given point oftener than once every thirty minutes, so that in his absence the lawlessly disposed have abundant opportunity to commit depredations or enact a scene of violence or disorder. For this there is only one remedy, an increase of the force. The Board have now authority to appoint one hundred additional patrolmen, and they need fully a thousand. This addition of force could be governed by the present number of Captains with the same ease as they now superintend and direct 1,400 men, and the additional thousand batons would be equal to doubling the force. With that number of additional officers the Department could be so distributed as to cover the streets of the City in a proper manner, and the safety of the citizens would be better assured, and the question, "Where are the Police?" would not be heard so often.

The State Canals—Correspondence Between Senator Hardenbergh and the Merchants of this City.

By the following correspondence between Senator HARDENBERGH and the merchants of New-York, it will be seen that the former has accepted an invitation to speak at the Produce Exchange, on Monday next, on the subject of the State canals:

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

DEAR SIR—On behalf of the members of the Produce Exchange, we respectfully and cordially invite you to meet them at the Exchange, in the City of New-York, on any day that will be agreeable to you. Our merchants are most eager to welcome you and to thank you [illegible] of the canal measures this year—measures which will exert incalculable influence in the future [illegible] the commercial interest of the State and country [illegible] able manner, our hearty appreciation of your labors [illegible] officer and a public-spirited citizen. Trusting that you will name an early day for meeting our merchants, we remain, very truly yours,

(Signed,) STEPHEN D. HARRISON, President Produce Exchange; Jesup Boyd & Co., Archibald Baxter, Williams & Guion, C. H. Marshall & Co., David Dows & Co., Franklin, Edson & Co., [illegible] Isaac K. Reed, S. H. Lamborn & Co., E. W. Coleman & Co., C. E. Lockwood & Co., A. H. Herrman, A. E. Martin, Buell & Whitney, [illegible] Gelch, Shaw & Co., Hughes, Hickox & Co., John L. Ward, Boyd & Hincken, Snow & Burgess, Crosby & Co., Knapp & Co., Robert P. Getty, A. E. Kent & Co., S. Emmett Getty, Cook & Sledge, Flint & Co., F. O. Lamson, Lane, Son & Co., E. H. Tompkins & Co., Woodruff & Robinson, Carlos Cobb, Hall & Co.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1870.

Stephen D. Harrison, President Produce Exchange:

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your note of April 30, inclosing a communication from members of the Produce Exchange of this City. The invitation contained in the note does me honor overmuch. I hasten to embrace the opportunity of being introduced personally to the merchants of New-York, men through whose instrumentality, chiefly, a great good to the State and country has been accomplished, and I beg leave to state, and wish you would communicate to the Board over which you have the honor to preside, that I will be on the Exchange on Monday next, at 1 o'clock, if it is convenient to the gentlemen who have favored me by this information. With great respect, I remain, &c.,

J. HARDENBURGH.

A meeting of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday, and it was unanimously resolved that all the members assemble on Monday, at 1 o'clock, at the Exchange, to welcome Senator HARDENBURGH. An invitation is extended by the Exchange to all the merchants of this City to meet with the members and join in this public greeting.

Manufacturers as Auctioneers—Their Liability to Additional Taxation.

The following correspondence between Assessor VAN WYCK and Acting Revenue Commissioner DOUGLASS, relative to the taxing of manufacturers who dispose of portions of their goods by auction, is important:

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

SIR: There are a number of manufacturers in this District, paying their special tax and the duty on the sales of their manufactured goods as such, who occasionally [illegible] off a portion of their said manufactured articles at their place of manufacture, [illegible] in other words they thus auction a portion of their articles of their own manufacture at their place of manufacture, being themselves their own auctioneers. Are they required to pay a special tax as auctioneers and the [illegible] tax of one-tenth of one per cent. on such sales, in addition to the above taxes as manufacturers? Section 74 seems to give manufacturers full privilege of selling their own goods at the place of manufacture, without reference to the mode of sale. Respectfully,

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor.

Hon. C. DELANO, Commissioner Internal Revenue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, 3d May 1870.

SIR: I reply to yours of 28th ult., that in the opinion of the Office, a manufacturer may sell his products at the place of manufacture, under the provisions of Section 74, act June 30, 1864, in the manner of an Auctioneer, or in any other manner, without liability to a special tax therefor; but I see no reason why the tax imposed by section 99, of said act, does not accrue in such cases, [illegible] place stated. Respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

P. C. VAN WYCK, Esq., Assessor, New-York City N. Y.

Fatal Railroad Accident—Two Men Killed on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

A sad accident occurred on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Fish House Station, above Camden, on Thursday night, by which two unknown men lost their lives. They were walking along the track, and being warned of the approach of a freight train, stepped off the track, taking their position on the side track while the train passed. A passenger train was coming from the opposite direction, and before they could escape they were struck by the locomotive, and instantly killed. One of the men was about thirty years of age; the other about forty. Upon the body of the former papers were found by which it appeared that his name was BROWN, and that he had been an assistant engineer on the Savannah and New-York steamers, at Baltimore. Letters were found in his pocket addressed to Lombard-street, Baltimore. No papers were found upon the body of the other man by which he could be identified. The bodies were taken to Camden, where an inquest will be held.

THE MID-OCEAN MURDER.

Examination in the Johnson Extradition Case—Question about the Ashburton Treaty—Testimony of the British Consul—Account of the Crime on the Forecastle of the Morning Light by a Sailor.

The case in which Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul in this City, applies for the extradition of THOMAS H. JOHNSON, the sailor who is charged with the murder of EDWARD BARRUS, on board the English ship *Morning Light*, when at sea, came on before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday. Considerable interest in the proceedings in consequence of one or two nice questions of international law which are involved in the case. Mr. FRANCIS F. MARBURY appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the British Consul, who was also present, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER. The latter lawyer raised the point as to whether JOHNSON could not be extradited under the Ashburton treaty of 1842, which merely recognizes murder and attempt at murder as extraditable crimes. He said he expected to prove his client guilty of manslaughter only. The Commissioner requested him to defer his argument concerning the treaty until the conclusion of the testimony.

Mr. ARCHIBALD gave evidence for the purpose of showing that the *Morning Light* was a British ship and sailed under British colors.

HENRY BAKER, one of the crew belonging to the *Morning Light*, on being called as a witness, testified as follows: Left Buenos Ayres, South America, on board of the ship, on the … of March; witnessed the burial of BARRUS; he was perfectly dead at the time; sewed up the burial shroud and subsequently launched the body into the sea; BARRUS' death took place on a Saturday; he was stabbed on Friday, when the ship was [illegible] before we crossed the equator; [illegible] fourteen days before the occurrence; I was at work right before the mast when the thing happened; my attention was first attracted by [illegible] the forecastle; then I heard a cry [illegible] the prisoner came down on deck; I heard JOHNSON cry out, "Here! the man is cut!" [illegible]

After calling [illegible] as a witness, the examination was adjourned until this morning.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., WM. WHITLOCK, Jr., Esq., Vice-President, in the chair, assisted by Norman White, Frederick S. Winston, James Suydam, A. Robertson Walsh and E. L. Fancher, Esqs., Vice-Presidents.

Rev. Dr. HOLDICH read the first chapter of the First Epistle of Peter, and offered prayer.

Thirteen new auxiliaries were recognized, one in each of the States of Kentucky, Georgia, Arkansas and Nebraska, four in Minnesota, and five in Texas.

Communications were received from Rev. Dr. BROWN, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, proposing to co-operate with this Society in the proposed exposition at Cordova, in South America; from Rev. I. G. Bliss, Constantinople, giving gratifying accounts of Bible work in Persia; from Rev. Dr. TRUMBULL, Valparaiso, stating wider openings for the Bible in Chili and asking further aid, which was granted; from Rev. FRANK VERMEIL, Paris, in regard to the work of the Bible Society of France; from ANDREW MUIR, Esq., St. Petersburg, with statements as to the work of the Agency in Russia the past year; and from P. R. HUNT, Esq., Pekin, with an account of Bible work in the North China Mission.

Grants of books were made to the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church; to Seamen's Chapel at Savannah; to the Presbyterian Board of Missions; to Mr. J. S. PIERSON, Marine Agent of the New-York Bible Society, for vessels sailing to foreign ports; to asylums for the blind; to the Tallahassee Mission among the Creek Indians, and many others of smaller amount. The entire number of volumes granted is …, including ninety-four volumes in raised letters for the blind. In funds, $… 33, gold, were granted to the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, to print the gospel by Luke for one of the Micronesian Islands; $… to the Missions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, for their mission in India; to the American and Foreign Bible Society $500, for the purchase of Scriptures of the Madras Bible Society, for their mission among the Teloogoos; and $… gold to the Valparaiso Bible Society, for employment of an additional colporteur. The total amount of funds granted is $1,460 30.

Fatal Result of an Affray—Death of Patrick Welsh.

On last St. Patrick's Day PATRICK WELSH, residing at No. … Second-avenue, was stabbed in the left groin by MICHAEL MARTIN, a fellow tenant, and the victim died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. It appears that MARTIN was of intemperate and quarrelsome habits, and frequently abused and maltreated his wife. The wife usually escaped such undeserved punishment by running into WELSH's apartments, when the tenant and his wife kept MARTIN from beating her. This interference always angered MARTIN, though he omitted to assault WELSH for his well-meant conduct. Mrs. MARTIN on the morning in question ran away from MICHAEL and sought the protection of Mr. and Mrs. WELSH, which was accorded. When WELSH returned home in the evening, from work, he encountered MARTIN in the hallway, the latter being somewhat under the influence of liquor. MARTIN on seeing WELSH rushed upon him without a word of warning and stabbed him. At that time the wound was not deemed dangerous so Coroner FLYNN omitted to make an ante-mortem examination. An inquest will be held on Tuesday.

Another Bay-Oil Smuggling Case.

The examination in WM. H. HALL's case was resumed before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday. The accused is a member of the wholesale drug firm of HALL & RUCKEL, of Greenwich-st., and is charged by Capt. CHALKER, a Custom officer, with "having bay-oil in his possession, knowing it to have been smuggled." According to JOHN J. WILSON's testimony the oil was given to witness by Capt. SMALL to dispose of for the latter; it came into this port without passing through the Custom-house, and without paying any duty; witness sold fifty-four bottles of the oil, in all, to the defendant; the sale was made through a broker named BENTON, of No. 41 Cedar-street; $10 per bottle was paid for the oil; defendant did not pay for the second lot which he brought; witness advised Mr. HALL to get the oil out of the way, and the latter, he thinks, promised to send it to Jersey City; witness acted as Capt. SMALL's broker in selling the oil; his place of business was at No. 17 Cedar-street, at the time. The examination was adjourned until the 12th inst., at 12 M.

Colored Men's Celebration in New-Orleans—Gen. Longstreet in the Procession.

From the New-Orleans Commercial, May 3.

The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution was celebrated by the negroes of this city and the adjoining parishes on Saturday last. The ceremonies of the day consisted in a grand procession and public speaking on Lafayette-square and other places, after dark. About one hundred and twenty-five white men participated in the display, and of this number nine-tenths were employes in the Custom-house, Post-office, State and municipal offices. To the great credit of our people, let it be said that in this black procession there were but five or six men who were known to have been opposed to Radicalism, and who risked life and sacrificed property in their efforts to defeat its encroachments. Those of this class who attracted most attention were, first, Gen. LONGSTREET, of the Confederate army, who rode in a carriage literally covered with the "Stars and Stripes," some of them, perhaps, trophies of his own gallant troops in Virginia, thousands of whom are now lying in their silent graves, while their once beloved commander is here consorting and fraternizing with their slayers. Next we find Hon. JOHN RAY, [illegible] Agent, occupying a seat beside his sable Excellency OSCAR J. DUNN. Capt. JOHN [illegible], a municipal office-holder under every Democratic Administration for the past twenty years, also figured in this crowd, and his very recent conversion was very evident from his awkward appearance in such company. There were a few others of less note, whose names we will not here mention.

The occasion was one eminently calculated to elicit the enthusiasm of the negroes, as the Constitutional Amendment specially invested their race with political rights heretofore denied them. Their rejoicings, therefore, were natural and proper, and to their credit, we say it, their conduct on the occasion was very commendable. Good order and decorum characterized their proceedings, and all over the city their procession was undisturbed.

BLOSSOM ROCK.

Description of the Rock and the Preparatory Work for Blasting it—A Charge of Twenty-three Tons of Powder—The Explosion.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, April 25.

Everybody familiar with the character of our harbor is aware that Blossom Rock has always been the most dreaded and dangerous obstruction in it. Little Alcatraz and Sheep Rock are bad, but they are both out of the ordinary track of vessels coming into or going out of the harbor, and they are both visible. Blossom Rock, however, lies directly in the line of entrance to the harbor, and near the route which the river steamers take, and is a sunken rock. The engineers of the United States Coast Survey marked its position with buoys, which have usually been swept away. The water at the Rock at low tide was about five feet, and the current at the point was generally very strong. Several vessels have struck on it, and it has always been an object of dread to seamen and navigators. Last year the Federal Government appropriated $50,000 in currency for the removal of the rock, and the plans presented by Col. VON SCHMIDT were adopted. The rock had been carefully surveyed and found to be 180 feet long, ninety feet wide, with abrupt edges, and a comparatively smooth surface. It was a soft sand-stone like that in Telegraph Hill and Alcatraz Island.

The first work attempted by the engineer was to make preparation for the accomplishment of this task: a large, staunch, flat-bottomed scow was constructed, and a heavy framework, thirty-four feet long, twenty-two feet wide and twenty feet high, erected upon it. A double wall of cofferdam, each eight feet square, was built of plank in the center of the craft, running from the bottom to the top of the platform, similar to a fishing-smack's well-room. The space of two feet was left between the outer and inner casings of this tank, was filled with tough clay, puddled in bags, thus effectually shutting off the water from the outside. The bottom of the dam was armed with a number of sharp, steel-pointed spikes, arranged in a semi-circle near the outer edges, and, after thorough inspection and overhauling, the whole structure was towed to the spot by a steam-tug. The craft was sunk upon the comparatively smooth surface of the rock, anchors were carried out in different directions with the chains hove taut on board the vessel, and two hundred tons of rock thrown in. The spikes penetrated the sandstone on account of the pressure brought to bear upon them, and the structure, which rose eight feet above the surface of the water, was immovably set. The water was then pumped out of the dam, and the surface of the rock laid bare for further operations by the workmen. A circular groove, two feet deep, was drilled in the rock, into which an iron turret was hoisted and firmly fixed.

EXCAVATING THE ROCK.

A shaft was sunk to the depth of twelve feet, from which tunnels were run in different directions, the débris being brought to the center shaft, hoisted in a tub through the turret, and discharged by a derrick. [illegible] carried up half a cubic yard of rock at each hoist. [illegible] was the original intention of Col. VON SCHMIDT to remove the entire center of the rock, producing a cavity inside which would measure twelve feet in the clear from the highest point, [illegible] leaving a crust of about ten feet in thickness to resist the pressure of the water while the work was in progress; this crust to be blown up by powder when the chamber of the work had been completed. As [illegible] it became necessary to leave pillars of rock standing at short intervals from each other, in order to guard against the crust caving in. [illegible] scooping out the bottom of the rock in a basin shape, in order to furnish a receptacle for the débris should the explosion prove less effective than was expected and fail to throw the pillars outside. Heavy timbers were also judiciously arranged to strengthen the excavation, and all fears of the roof caving in were dispelled.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform was 32 feet long and 30 feet wide, and space was assigned to various uses with the same precision and system that has marked the whole enterprise. The water and fuel for cooking and engine purposes occupied an allotted section; the cabins, containing bunks for twelve men, occupied another; the engine came in for a liberal share of room; and from the south side of the platform a whale-boat was suspended by davits. The lumber and miscellaneous assortment of working implements were located near the turrets.

THE EXCAVATION.

The excavation, when completed, resembled an immense bake oven, its dimensions were as follows: Extreme length, 130 feet; width, 50 feet; height at the shaft, 12 feet; the lowest point, 4 feet; the thickness of the crust or shell, about 10 feet 6 inches, as near as could be estimated.

CHARGING THE BLAST—THE SPECTATORS.

Thousands of men, women and children came from all parts of the city to see this famous rock blown to fragments with twenty-three tons of powder sunk in the deep cavern. Many expected to see a column of stones, and timbers thrown up 200 feet into the air, and calculated [illegible] the entire city being shaken to its foundations. They wished [illegible] upon the explosion. Certainly twenty-three tons of gunpowder is an immense charge, and to explode it under ordinary circumstances would be like blowing up a good-sized powder-mill. This huge quantity was contained in large water-iron cylinders. Early in the week it was taken to the rock on a barge and placed in the chambers. The tanks of cylinders were connected by wrought-iron pipes, through which the electric wire was run, so as to explode all of them simultaneously. When the powder was all in, the anchors, chains, tools, engines, &c., were all taken away, leaving nothing of value to be involved in the general wreck. To those who wished to witness the spectacle from the land, Telegraph Hill afforded the best and most popular view. By 12 M. Saturday people commenced threading their way on all sides toward the summit of the hill. The cars on the line of street railroads leading to North Beach were crowded with men, women and children, and by 1 o'clock P. M. Telegraph Hill was black with the multitude. North Point and Meiggs' Wharf were also thronged, and thousands lined the wharves and docks and shipping, wherever a view of the locality could be obtained. One speculative individual stationed a large telescope on the summit of the hill, but very few availed themselves of the opportunity, and he turned the instrument skyward. Advertising agents were also on hand, who at intervals flung thousands of their hand-bills into the air. Candy and fruit hucksters straggled about and diverted much coin to their pockets. Those persons who had opera-glasses and spy-glasses were much envied. Several enterprising dispensers of fluids packed beer-barrels up the hill, and did a good business, while their stock in trade lasted. Yachts, steamers, tugs, schooners, sloops and row-boats dotted the bay in all directions, but all kept at a respectful distance from the rock, above which the American flag was flying, and above which the boats of the engineers hovered. At 1 P. M. a gun thundered from Alcatraz, and startled hundreds, who thought the monster blast had been exploded. By this time at least 30,000 people were present; the appearance of Telegraph Hill was inexpressibly grand. The whole resembled a grand army. On all the streets and roadways at the base were hundreds of carriages, buggies, wagons and vehicles of all kinds all loaded with people. At 1:30 the last signal gun was fired from Alcatraz, and everybody expected to see the rock shattered. The scow with the engineers was anchored at a safe distance, but when the time came for the explosion to take place, a staff on the framework on the rock fell, and after about fifteen minutes' delay, a boat with several men put off from the scow and landed them on the rock again. It was evident from the delay and the movements of the men that some accident had happened, but what it was no one on shore could determine. The people grew impatient, but in a short time the small boat put off toward the scow, and expectation was again on tip-toe.

THE EXPLOSION.

At 2:06 P. M. the explosion took place. A monster cone of water, apparently 100 feet in diameter at the base, shot into the air to the height of at least 100 feet, and in the center, like the crater of a volcano, could be seen a sheet of smoke and stones, the latter going far above the vast column of water. There was a dead, thug-like sound; the great cone was shattered into spray and fell, the rocks descended plunging into the bay, and all was over save the great white circle of foam which marked the spot. Not a single vestige of the framework was to be seen. Immediately guns were fired, whistles sounded and bells were rung.

A great shout went up from the assembled multitude and then came the dispersion, as of some vast army, panic-stricken and in flight. Probably more than 50,000 people witnessed the grand spectacle, such a sight as never was presented in this city before. Along every street rattled thousands of wagons and carriages, and horsemen dashed rapidly here and there. The sidewalks were lined, and the crowd seemed more numerous than when gathered on the hills. The fleet of sailing-vessels and steamers headed toward the spot where Blossom Rock had been, and hundreds of people who had the leisure remained to witness further proceedings, whatever they might be. No rock went out of a perpendicular direction but huge bowlders weighing tons were thrown high in the air amid a storm of smaller ones. The sight was a magnificent one, but there was much less commotion on the water than many had expected. The shock was felt by people in boats but there was no perceptible jar on shore at the nearest point.

INCIDENTS.

While the people were waiting for the blast, several fights took place on Telegraph Hill among the roughs, but no particular damage was done. One man on the steep northern slope of the hill lost his balance and rolled down. He was seriously injured. His name could not be learned. It was feared that teams would run away when the explosion took place, but so far as could be learned, there was no stampede.

Not an accident occurred, so far as we have been able to ascertain, either on shore or on land, except the one above noted, notwithstanding the enormous crowd that was in attendance and the hurry and confusion consequent upon the return to the city. The North Beach cars were crowded to their fullest capacity for an hour afterward, and Stockton and Powell streets presented the appearance of a Fourth of July procession.

All the yachts of the San Francisco Yacht Club, and many more, were on hand, cruising up and down with the stiff westerly breeze that kept blowing all the afternoon. The *Favorite*, *Lotus*, *Harvest Queen*, *Mist*, *Ariel* and *Peerless* were conspicuous among the number, the last-mentioned vessel being crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The *Restless*, gaily decked with bunting, carried a tolerable number, as did also most of the harbor tug-boats. The yachts, when the first gun was fired from Alcatraz, kept away over toward Angel Island, many of them taking their load of pleasure-hunters clear away out of the [illegible].

The explosive materials used, consisting of thirty-eight barrels and seven large iron tanks of California blasting powder, was stored in the excavation without break or accident of any kind. The dangerous character of this operation may be readily imagined by those who have had experience in blasting, and the practical men who visited the rock were anxiously apprehensive of some casualty in this regard. It was accomplished successfully, however, despite all fears and predictions to the contrary. The tanks were about six feet long and three feet four inches square, built of boiler-iron, and contained from 30 to 175 kegs of powder apiece, only one having the last-named amount. The barrels were arranged around the outer edge of the excavation eight feet apart; the tanks in the center ten feet apart. In the disposition of the wires, all the ingenuity and mechanical skill of Col. VON SCHMIDT and the electrician, Mr. LUNDBERG, were brought into play. In order to comprehend the portion of the affair, we obtained a few facts of the engineer.

Two wires, one of copper and the other of steel—the latter fuse covered with a coating of composition and then rubber—connected all the barrels and tanks running into the famous Abel fuses, perforated tubes some six inches in length, filled with rifle powder. On the top of each barrel and tank was a copper tube shaped like a T, and connected with these tubes was an ordinary rubber hose. The wires were carried through this hose to an iron air reservoir on the platform above the rock. An air pump supplied the reservoir with air, which, forced below into the tanks and barrels, served to force the water out in case of leakage. The copper or ground wire led from a joint in the air reservoir into the water, but the steel wire, no longer covered with rubber, was carried from the same joint to the top of a fifty-foot staff in the centre of the platform. The tug towed the scow at 1:18 P. M., and when 1,300 yards away she was anchored. By some accident the wire broke—owing, probably, to the heavy strain on it. Col. VON SCHMIDT and Mr. LUNDBERG returned to the rock and made a connection with an insular wire. The boat was then rowed some 400 feet from the rock, and this time there was no failure. At five minutes of 2 o'clock, the electric spark was sent along the wire and the explosion followed.

An Incident of the Late Calamity in Richmond.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Index.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, May 3, 1870.

I heard yesterday of one of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the calamity of Wednesday last. Prof. DEWS, a well-known violinist of this city, at the time of that occurrence was standing in the wide avenue leading from the Governor's house, somewhat near the monument. He heard the crash of the falling timbers, and saw the clouds of dust rising from the windows, when with terrible suddenness and by some astonishing and inexplicable working of the imagination, the whole scene, as described afterward by many persons, became vividly impressed upon his mind. He knew that a horrible accident had taken place, but more than this, he could hear the moans of the dying and the cries of the wounded and could see their struggles under the mass of fallen timbers. The effect upon him was to produce paralysis of the left side, his whole system was shocked as if by an electric current, the nerves vibrated and tingled till they seemed as if they must snap, so great was the tension. He is yet confined to bed, but is improving under the medical attention of Dr. F. A. FLETCHER. Prof. Dews is a reliable middle-aged gentleman. He is not at all of an imaginative disposition, is in the most vigorous health and weighs 200 pounds. I implicitly believe his statement, unaccountable as it is. The present condition of his whole side and arms prove how dreadfully he was shocked and his eyes were freely spotted, as is often seen in cases of paralysis, or partial paralysis of the brain. I have heard of some other persons who were nearly as badly injured by hearing the result of the accident. Old Lawyer GARLAND, one of our most venerable and worthy citizens, was paralyzed, and is now confined to his bed. He has been before in this condition, however; but none of these cases seem so strange as this—where a person, neither seeing nor being told what had happened, at once realized it in all of its shocking details.

The Ontario and Erie Ship-Canal.

From the Albany Argus, May 6.

The Dominion Parliament have passed a bill incorporating a Company having for its object the construction of a ship-canal between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The Company are empowered to locate their canal, commencing on the Niagara River at or near Fort George, in the town of Niagara, and thence to a point at or near the village of Thorold, and from thence to the waters of Lake Erie, at or near Port Colborne, or to the waters of the Upper Niagara River, at or near the village of Chippewa. The locks and works of the canal shall not be of less size, depth and capacity than the Cornwall Canal on the River St. Lawrence, that is to say, of dimensions which shall float the largest lake, sail and steam craft. It also provided that this Company, in pursuance of its work, may take possession of and occupy any portion of the Welland Canal, and enlarge its locks and capacity to correspond with the dimensions of their own. This is no more and no less than a ship canal around Niagara Falls. It is much easier for the Canadians to pass an act incorporating such a company, than it is for the company to construct the work. A bill authorizing a Ship Canal around Niagara Falls passed the New-York Legislature some years ago, but nothing has been heard of the company under the charter.

Lynch Law in Louisiana—Five Desperadoes Shot.

From the New-Orleans Times, May 2.

A correspondent informs us that on Sunday, 24th ult., the citizens of New-Atlanta, in Winn Parish, arrested and shot JOHN B. WEST, DAVID FRAME, GROW THOMPSON, a man by the name of COLLINS and one named INGRAM. The well-known LAWSON KIMBREL—brother to WM. KIMBREL, killed by Gen. MCGLATHAN—was shot down for dead, but the ball only scalped him, and he made his escape.

The cause of the difficulty is stated as follows: It appears that some time before Gen. MCGLATHAN killed WM. KIMBREL, a man named DAVID DEEN joined this gang of desperadoes. Subsequently, however, he quit them, and gave information which incensed them against him so highly that he was forced to leave the parish in order to save his life. He took refuge in Mississippi, where he remained some time. On his return to the parish, he brought his father and mother with him; but he had not been at home long before the fact became known to his enemies, who immediately made a coffin, hunted him up, and arrested him, leaving three of their number to guard him. The citizens, hearing of his peril, at once banded themselves together, released DEEN, and succeeded in capturing the whole gang, who, by their threats, so excited the crowd, that they shot them down as stated above.

These men are represented to be of the most desperate character, had been engaged in a nefarious trade, and had been frequently arrested and indicted by the Grand Jury of the parish.

How a Prussian Impostor was Exposed.

From the Albany Journal, May 5.

JAMES WINN, a resident of Cohoes, has been a pensioner upon the roll of the Albany agency for four years. His pension was originally granted at the rate of $8 per month, for a gun-shot wound on the wrist, which disability still exists, and which would entitle him to the rate named. In 1867, WINN acquired the notion that he might put the generosity of the Government to a further test, and seek an increase of pension. He based his claim upon the allegation that by reason of his wound he had wholly lost the use of his hand. He exhibited that member to a surgeon with the fingers and thumb so rigidly closed that apparently they could not be opened of his own volition, nor by another without the application of great power and of severe pain to himself. Upon the certificate of the surgeon he obtained the coveted increase from $8 to $15 per month, and has, up to his last payment, obtained over $… of the increase.

But when he was subjected to a late periodical examination suspicion was excited that the case was not just what it appeared to be, and his pay was reduced to its former rate. From that action WINN appealed to the Department at Washington. The latter directed a thorough examination. Yesterday WINN was summoned before the Pension Agent and the Medical Board of this city, Drs. CRAIG, PORTER and BENDALL. At the first casual examination the hand was found to be as rigidly closed as WINN had before represented it to be, and nothing less than violent efforts, attended with great apparent pain, could relax the rigidity of the fingers. But suspicion, unwillingly as it was allowed to exist, still lurked about the case. It was resolved to administer an anæsthetic, and the patient was taken to Dr. PORTER's office, where, in the presence of the officers before named and a friend of WINN's, he was subjected to the influence of ether. He vigorously opposed the administration of this treatment at first, but from some motive finally submitted. The result was eminently successful. As quickly as the potion began to exercise its influence, the muscles relaxed their rigidity, the hand opened, and the fingers and thumb were straightened out as easily and thoroughly as though no injury had ever been inflicted to impair in the least the perfect power and symmetry of the member! It was found, too, that the whole inner portion of the hand exhibited indisputable evidence that it had been applied, and that most thoroughly, to the purposes of severe manual labor.

When the patient awoke from his anæsthetic sleep, and found his hand thus miraculously restored to health and utility, he endeavored to impute the transformation to the triumph of medical skill. The surgeons, however, would not accept this tribute to their skill, and WINN was compelled to leave the scene with, it is true, a reconstructed hand, but also, with the unpleasant intimation from the surgeons and the Pension agent that the hand must hereafter provide for him that means of support that the Government had hitherto kindly afforded him.

An Incident in a Court Room.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle, May 4.

An amusing incident occurred in the Police Court this morning, during the trial of EICHENLAUB and STUMP for burglary. After the trial had proceeded some length, one of the witnesses testified that the night of the burglary STUMP questioned him in regard to the time the DALLAS family and their hired girl had left the house. Judge PRUDEN, who appeared for EICHENLAUB, but who was sitting beside STUMP, desired to know what EICHENLAUB had said to him, touching STUMP on the shoulder, and it transpired that he had been defending STUMP, supposing it was EICHENLAUB, and that Mr. BARDS, who had been retained for STUMP, was defending EICHENLAUB. After the attorneys had come to an understanding in regard to the matter, they changed partners, and the game went on. The cause of the mistake was STUMP's having sat down by Judge PRUDEN, who, as he had never before seen either of the defendants, did not know the difference.

General City News.

The …th anniversary of the National Temperance Society and Publication House will be held in the large Hall of the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, May 10, 1870, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Hon. WM. E. DODGE, President of the Society, will preside. Addresses will be delivered by JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., and Hon. WM. E. DODGE. Singing under the direction of J. W. [illegible]. The annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of business will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, on the afternoon of the same day, at 3 o'clock.

The steamer *Holland*, formerly the *Louisiana*, of the National Line, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, brought 1,… emigrants, the largest number which has arrived on any one vessel since the beginning of the year.

The receipts for duties at the Custom-house for the first four days of this week have been unusually heavy, averaging over $450,000 per day, as follows: Monday, $…; Tuesday, $…; Wednesday, $446,000; Thursday, $471,000.

Grace Lodge of Good Samaritans will have a public meeting in their hall, corner of [illegible], this evening. Mr. C. W. BURDAY and others will address the meeting after the installation of officers. The Grand Chief of the order, CHARLES LATOUR, and other prominent members will take part in the exercises.

The new City Chamberlain, Hon. JOHN J. BRADLEY, has designated the Tenth National Bank as one of the banks of deposit for the City moneys in the place of the Central National Bank. Three institutions of deposit are required by law to be selected. The other two are the Broadway Bank and the Union Trust Company. The Broadway Bank will continue permanently, as heretofore, the chief bank.

JAMES DONOHUE, late first clerk under the Superintendent of the Out Door Poor, has been appointed Superintendent of the Labor Bureau, vice GARRETT M. LOSEE, removed.

It is understood that Mayor HALL has made no new appointments lately. His Honor, however, has taken such precautions to prevent his privacy from being disturbed, that members of the Press find it almost impossible to obtain an interview with him, and they are usually compelled to take his Honor's daily statement that "there is nothing new" at second-hand.

The Fire Commissioners held a protracted session yesterday, during which a large amount of routine business was transacted. It was ordered that hereafter the regular meetings of the Board be held on each Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time, and at no other, applications for appointment will be received after the 15th inst., prior to which date none whatever will be received at any time. The Board is experiencing considerable annoyance from the general conviction among the masses that the entire Democratic Party is to be quartered upon the public through the Fire Department, and have adopted these regulations as a barrier against the army of applicants which remorselessly besiege them.

The complaint against CHARLES W. LAWRENCE, a Custom-house Inspector, of having smuggled a quantity of silk velvet ribbons into this country from Canada, was dismissed by Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, on the ground that the evidence of HART, the only material witness in the case for the prosecution, was unworthy of credence without corroborative proof. He said if the Government officers had any new or additional evidence against LAWRENCE it could be submitted to the Grand Jury.

A charge of bigamy was preferred against FREDERICK BIRNDINEYSEL, otherwise GUSTAV FREDERICK CHARLES BERRE, at Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice SHANDLEY, yesterday. Statements were made to show that he was married to BERTHA BISMARK several years ago, after previously living with her as her paramour; that he abandoned her in December last, running away with a married woman named CHERRY, of No. 65 Franklin-street, who carried with her $5,000 of her husband's money; and finally, that he was married to Miss MARGARET COLLINS in Seventh-street M. E. Church in June last, under a name different from the one used by him at his first wedding. The accused was recently arrested for abandonment on a complaint preferred by his first victim, and was subsequently sent to Blackwell's Island.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Special Session.

OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY, May 5, 1870, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to a call signed by a majority of the members.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—16.

The minutes of meeting held April twenty-five were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Moore—

Of Isaac Hall, for permission to locate a swimming bath on the North River, outside the Battery wall, near Castle Garden, and resolution to grant such permission.

Which resolution was adopted.

By Alderman Cunningham—

Of owners of property on Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, to pave that portion of said street with Nicolson pavement, and resolution to have such pavement laid there.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Long—

To permit D. S. Campbell to reset curb and gutter stones and flag opposite his premises, Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hughes—

To permit H. Behrends to place a watering-trough on the south-east corner of Mercer and Prince streets.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McKiever—

To appoint John A. Kelly a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

To appoint William Burns a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Cunningham—

To permit John McCafferty to erect a wooden awning on north-west corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

Appointing Thomas E. Whitney a Commissioner of Deeds, vice Peter Mitchell, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Woltman—

Appointing George W. White a Commissioner of Deeds, vice W. W. Cook, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Cunningham—

To lay gas-mains and place and light lamps in Sixty-sixth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jackson—

To remove hydrant from Eighty-fourth-street, two hundred and four feet east from Tenth-avenue and place same on north-east corner of said street and avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cregier—

To compensate the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for their services.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Croker—

To lay Belgian pavement in Thirty-third-street, from Lexington-avenue to East River.

Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Alderman Jackson—

To repeal all resolutions and ordinances relating to regulating, grading, curbing and flagging One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, from Hudson to Harlem River.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Pavements.

By Alderman Jackson—

To lay Belgian pavement in Fifty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Pavements.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To permit Edward Kelly to place a watering-trough in front of his premises, north-east corner of [illegible]; to permit Smith & Green to place an ornamental lamp in front of [illegible]; to require the Fire Commissioners to [illegible] corner of Leonard and Centre streets; to permit [illegible] C. & Mathew Smith to [illegible] in front of number one hundred and seventy-six West-street; to permit Thomas Kelley to place a watering-trough in front of [illegible]; to pave Fifty-sixth-street from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River with Belgian pavement; to set curb and gutter stones, and flag sidewalks four feet wide, on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to North River; to lay crosswalk [illegible] in Fifty-third-street from Madison to Fifth-avenue; to build receiving basin and culvert [illegible]; to place and light two lamps in front of Dutch Evangelical Church Eighty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues; to build a sewer in Clinton-street, between Houston and Stanton streets; to permit John W. Smith to place watering-trough in front of premises corner of Sixty-fourth-street and Second-avenue; to appoint Thomas Canaly a Commissioner of Deeds, vice James Gibson, failed to qualify; also Frederick S. Lee, vice Patrick Sweeny, [illegible], and James Dunn, vice Owen Flanagan, resigned; to permit William Galvin to regulate and grade sidewalk in front of his premises, north-west corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue; to permit Patrick Brady to regulate, grade, &c., in front of his premises, north-west corner of Seventy-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue.

Which were severally adopted.

Resolution, To build sewer in Clinton-street, between Broome and Rivington streets; to build sewer in Avenue A between Second and Third streets; to regulate and grade Thirty-fifth-street from First-avenue to East River, also Sixty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Boulevard, and Ninety-first-street from Third to Fifth avenues; to place [illegible] corner of First-avenue and Fifth-street, and north-west corner of Second-avenue and Ninety-third-street.

Which were severally laid over.

An ordinance dividing the Seventeenth Ward into twenty-eight election districts.

Which was laid over.

Resolutions, To repeal resolution, heretofore passed, for laying Belgian pavement in Nineteenth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue; to require the Belt Railroad Company to lay Belgian pavement between their tracks, in Fifty-ninth-street, from East-avenue to Fifth-avenue; to pave Fortieth-street, from Third to Madison avenue with Belgian pavement; also Twenty-third-street from First-avenue to East River, and Fifty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue.

Which were severally referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

MESSAGES FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor, returning, without his approval, an ordinance redistricting the Thirteenth Ward, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1870.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: Respectfully returned, with the objection that the passage of this ordinance just now is inexpedient, because there will not be time, as I am informed from the Election Bureau, to make the necessary changes; should this ordinance become a law, for the approaching election, and the existence of this ordinance will create confusion.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

Which was received and laid on the table.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor, returning without his approval, resolution permitting John F. Walsh to build a shed on bulkhead between piers numbers forty-seven and forty-eight North River, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

The Mayor respectfully returns the annexed resolution, with the objection that, under the present law, it is not a power that the Common Council can exercise in the mode designated by this resolution. See section thirty-eight of chapter three hundred and eighty-three of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy, relating to the Department of Docks.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

Which was received and laid on the table.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To pave Forty-eighth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, with Belgian pavement; to build a new pier at the foot of [illegible]; to pave Water-street, between Wall and Old-slip, with Belgian pavement; to pave Pearl-street, from Whitehall to Coenties-slip, with Belgian pavement; [illegible]

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—16.

Resolution, To place and light two gas-lamps in front of German United Brethren Evangelical Church, Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; to build sewer in [illegible]; to fence in vacant lots south-west corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue; to pave Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street with Belgian pavement; to place lamp-post on east side Second-avenue, thirty feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street; to place and light street lamp [illegible]; to flag, full width, sidewalks [illegible] Second-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—16.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Miller moved to take from the table veto message of the Mayor, of resolution directing the Clerk of the Common Council to compile the Manual for one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and that fifteen thousand copies thereof be printed.

Which was carried, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—16.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Monday next, ninth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, May 5, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Reilly, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—18.

The minutes of the meeting held May two were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

To permit Dennis Rearden to place a watering-trough in front of number seventy-two Greenwich-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

To permit the property-owners on Eleventh-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, to regulate and grade said portion of said street.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

To correct the name of "Stephen Regolyea," appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, to read Steward Regolio.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—

To donate two thousand six hundred dollars to the Central Presbyterian Church to pay assessments.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, Directing the Clerk of the Common Council to compile the opinions of the Corporation Counsel from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, to date, and cause five thousand copies of the compilation to be printed in document form; and to set and curb gutter-stones and flag full width on the north-east corner of Marion and Prince streets.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—17.

Resolutions, To lay Hamar wood preserved pavement in Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to Sixth-avenue.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Haughton, Seery, McDonald, Fay—16.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Feitner, Shelley—2.

Resolutions, To lay Belgian pavement in Second-avenue, from Twenty-sixth to Fortieth-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—17.

Negative—Assistant Alderman O'Brien—1.

Resolutions, To set curb and gutter stones and flag on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway; to lay gas mains, erect and light lamps in Nineteenth-street, from Avenue A to East River; to build sewer in Sixteenth-street from Ninth-avenue to North River; also, in Seventeenth-street, from Ninth-avenue to North River; to pay George A. Dougherty one thousand five hundred dollars for extra service rendered during one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, as Redemption Clerk, Bureau of Arrears; to flag sidewalk on south side of Fiftieth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; and to build a receiving-basin and culvert on south-east corner of Avenue A and Ninety-second-street.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—18.

MOTIONS.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Rogers, the Committee on Lamps and Gas was discharged from the further consideration of resolution to place a gas lamp in front of number one thousand one hundred and twenty-three Broadway, and the paper was laid over.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MARRIED LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddart, and Miss Effie Germon, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss Mestayer.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
A WIDOW HUNT and TOODLES. Leading characters by Mr. John S. Clarke.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pluris and Miss. Ponisi.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
MOSQUITO. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Messrs. Jackson and Warner.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Mr. George L. Fox and Miss Longmore.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—DON CAESAR DE BAZAN. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN and COLLEEN BAWN.

TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Locke, Howard, Miss Jennie Engle, Miss Madder and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner of 4th-av.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
Afternoon at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT ON THE GREAT ORGAN.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DERBY, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

The Times for Sunday.

The TIMES of to-morrow, Sunday, May 8, will contain, as usual, an excellent variety of pleasant, entertaining and profitable reading matter, including a good story, numerous selections from current literature, special articles on local topics, readable and newsy letters from some of our own correspondents, general notes on amusements at home and abroad, foreign and religious intelligence in brief, military gossip, &c. Also, all the news of importance and interest received and collected up to press-time. Advertisements for this edition must be received in the TIMES Publication Office as early as 8½ o'clock this evening to insure the proper classification.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A steamer at Glasgow, Scotland, reports speaking the Cunard steamer *Siberia* putting back for Queenstown, under sail, having broken her shaft. She was, when spoken, 1,300 miles west of Ireland. All were well on board, and the steamer needed no assistance.....A London dispatch says the Red River expedition has been abandoned, a compromise having been effected by the bill to organize the province of Manitoba in the Canadian Parliament.....A conference of Ministers and Marshal CANROBERT was held at the Tuileries on the 5th inst. to agree upon measures to preserve order during the day of voting—to-morrow. Arrests of persons implicated or suspected of complicity in the conspiracy are still made. The *Marseillaise*, ROCHEFORT'S paper, and the edition of the *Rappel* were seized yesterday, and trouble was reported at Lyons in consequence of Government interference with the publication of the *Cloche* in that city. Members of the Opposition have gone to London and Brussels to ascertain the truth about the alleged conspiracy. The New-York *Tribune's* London correspondent, whose name appeared in FLOURENS' letter to BEAURY, is in Paris and professes readiness to answer any questions that may be put to him. He admits receiving letters for FLOURENS in London, but he says he knew nothing of their contents, nor of the conspiracy.....The French clergy in Rome have been informed that the law prohibits their voting at the French Embassy in Rome on the *plebiscitum*.....The revolted Algerian tribes have submitted to the French after two engagements, in which the latter were victors.....It is asserted that SERRANO will not resign, but will be invested with full powers of a Royal Regent. Spanish Bishops in Rome refuse to take the oath to the new Constitution.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to establish a uniform system of education in the District of Columbia was reported. Adverse reports were made on the bill to increase the fees of Marshals in Western Arkansas, and the bill providing for a special term of the Circuit Court in the Southern District of Ohio. The Senate substituted a bill of its own for that of the House reducing the number of officers of the army, and it was made the special order for Tuesday next. A long debate ensued on the House resolution fixing the 4th of July for final adjournment, during which the merits of pending measures, which, it is claimed, would be jeopardized by so early an adjournment, were discussed. The resolution was postponed until May 30. The Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and, after debate on the amendment discontinuing the publication of the laws in newspapers, was agreed to. Notice was given of an amendment abolishing the Blue Book published for gratuitous distribution, and the Senate adjourned till Monday. The House was not in session.

GENERAL.

A Pottsville, Penn., dispatch says a strong secret movement is in progress to persuade the miners of the Lehigh and Wyoming mines region to join the strikers now idle, in order to compel the operators to yield. Should this fail, work will be resumed generally.

Several barns and a large livery-stable in Wilkesbarre, Penn., containing thirty-one horses and several cows and hogs, were burned yesterday, with all their contents and the live stock. Seven dwelling-houses on Calhoun-street, Cincinnati, were also burned yesterday. HENRY WALSH, a fireman, was severely injured by falling walls.

The boiler of the new water-works at Zanesville, Ohio, exploded yesterday, demolishing the building in which it was situated. The fireman was blown through the roof, and fell fifty feet from the building. His injuries are probably fatal. The engineer was not much hurt. The damage is about $10,000.

The schooner *Isabel Post*, of Hampden, Me., was capsized in a squall on Wednesday, off Camden, Me., and the Captain, WILLIAM LANE, drowned.

The steam-boat *Kenton* struck a snag in the Mississippi, opposite Helena, Ark., and sank, on the 5th inst. The boat and cargo will be a total loss.

A party of prominent citizens of Skaneateles paid a visit to Mr. SEWARD, at Auburn, yesterday afternoon. To the address of the spokesman of his lake visitors, who thanked Mr. SEWARD for the interview, the Ex-Secretary made a pleasant little response on the influence of lake scenery on men and countries, on literature and history.

The American Medical Association had another stormy session yesterday on the question of color, during which the Committee on Ethics made an explanation of the grounds on which their adverse report of the day before was based. A resolution censuring the members of the Committee who signed the majority report was laid on the table. A resolution setting forth that the question of race or color did not enter into the considerations on which report of the Committee on Ethics was based was adopted by 112 to 87, when the Association adjourned *sine die*.

We are indebted to Capt. HEBICH, of the steam-ship *Saxonia*, at this port from Hamburg, for late Continental papers.

The Republican County Convention met last evening corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE in the chair. A Committee was appointed to confer with the organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, in relation to the County nominations for the approaching election.

Mr. GRAHAM began his summing up for the defense in the case of DANIEL MCFARLAND yesterday, and occupied nearly the whole day in arguing points of law and citing authorities in cases of homicide, where the defense has been a plea of insanity. On Monday he will go over the evidence with the jury.

Proceedings were commenced before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, with a view to the extradition of THOMAS H. JOHNSON, charged with the murder of EDWARD BARRIS, aboard the English bark *Morning Light*, when at sea.

The Political Future in Three States.

The elements are being moved in three States with reference to approaching political complications, and we are thus afforded a fresh illustration of the constant necessity of foresight in our political thought and action. There is no other country in the civilized world in which the mind of the people is kept so constantly and thoroughly en rapport with present as well as future political necessities. No sooner is one event decided than the electors begin to study the future, and to calculate its probabilities, its necessities, and the persons who ought to deal with it. Everybody, from the highest to the lowest, feels a personal interest in these issues, either through individual ambition or a desire for the general good. The result is that when any great political question is presented for definite action, the people are prepared to act intelligently upon it, and in a great degree to control their representatives in its decision.

The people of Maine are now busily discussing the question of a successor to Senator MORRILL, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. The merits and demerits of a number of candidates are being canvassed, and the prospect is that the struggle will be a triangular affair, like Jack Easy's duel, and perhaps time will produce four or five contestants. Mr. MORRILL, Speaker BLAINE, Gov. CHAMBERLAIN and Gov. ISRAEL WASHBURNE, Jr., have all been strongly recommended, but Mr. BLAINE is reported to have declined a contest. The State is fortunate in having such an abundance of good material from which to choose, and still more fortunate in being able to conduct the canvass without that bitterness of feeling which usually attends personal struggles.

In Vermont, a lively discussion is going on as to the Republican candidate for Governor. Among the names most prominently put forward are those of Hon. FRANCIS BILLINGS, and Hon. JULIUS CONVERSE, both of Woodstock, and both "West side" candidates. The "East side" presents Hon. A. L. MINER, of Manchester, and Gov. HENDEE. Apart from the question of locality, Hon. JOHN W. STEWART, of Middlebury, has recently been brought forward as a new candidate. Vermont is so nearly unanimous in its Republicanism, that the struggle is ended in the nominating Convention, and the poll is a mere matter of form.

In Ohio both parties have actively begun the canvass for the State election, which takes place on the second Tuesday in October. The Republican Convention is called for the 10th day of August, and the Democratic Convention for the 19th of June. The State officers to be chosen are Secretary of State, Judge of the Supreme Court, Member of the Board of Public Works, and Controller. The greatest interest, however, centers in the members of Congress. It is understood that Messrs. SCHENCK, WINANS, UPSON, GARFIELD, BINGHAM, AMBLER, and perhaps others on the Republican side, are candidates for re-election, as, also, Mr. CESSNA, Democrat. Judge WELKER, of the Fourteenth District, declines a re-nomination, and Hon. JAMES MONROE, of Oberlin, is urged to succeed him. The result of the canvass is assured, although the Democrats promise a lively fight. With the colored vote—which will be at least five thousand solid Republican—the State is counted good for at least fifteen thousand Republican majority.

In each of these States there is every prospect of that harmony and success which ought to attend our party contests in every place where we have won victories before. No dispassionate man can doubt that the Republicans have, upon the whole, deserved well of the country. They have endeavored to carry out the will of the people with fidelity, and in the teeth of innumerable obstacles. The President has honestly fulfilled his pledges, and avoided all those errors into which his immediate predecessor fell, to the great disturbance of public affairs. We believe, then, that we may appeal with confidence to the people in all the approaching elections. We have yet many things before us to accomplish, but what we have achieved in the past is the best guarantee for our work in the future. With reduced taxation, and a revision of that part of our revenue system which checks rather than encourages the prosperity of the nation, we shall be able to say that no other existing organization could or would have done half so much to promote the common good. If Republicans in Congress will only do their duty, we need not fear that the country will indorse them.

The Old Men and the New.

The old discussion has been revived as to the question whether or not American statesmanship has degenerated of late years. Political writers, and especially those of mature years who have been accustomed to measure all men and events by old standards, and who look upon new men as intruders into the sacred temple in which they have set up the altars of CALHOUN, HAYNE, WEBSTER, CLAY, and a score of other worthies, are very apt to assume that we have fallen upon evil times wherein comparative pigmies rule the councils of the nation. With all due deference to the "fathers," we are not prepared to admit the utter degeneracy of the "children" of the Republic. Conceding of the Washingtonian era, and of that which immediately succeeded it, that there were "giants in those days," we yet incline to believe that in many instances their dimensions have been magnified by time and distance, and that their apparently exceptional greatness in our eyes is largely the result of circumstances. In the first place, the opportunities which our earlier statesmen possessed as the originators of the Government, were highly favorable to distinction; but even more favorable than the opportunity afforded them as political architects, was the lack of competition which they could boast of, and the lower standard of criticism to which they were subjected.

There are two points which demand consideration: In the first place the average American citizen of today is a much more intelligent, and consequently a much more exacting critic of statesmanship, than the average citizen of fifty years ago; secondly, the competition among the candidates for the honors of statesmanship is infinitely more severe than any which had to be encountered then. These two facts, properly appreciated, ought to go far toward directing us to a wise decision on the question. There is no doubt that the proportion of exceptionally great men, fifty years ago, was much greater than it is now; but we are confident that the average standard of American statesmanship is much higher now than then. If this is admitted—and we think it cannot be successfully gainsaid—it follows that we have advanced rather than degenerated in political affairs.

The old adage that "no man is a hero in the eyes of his valet" has a strong application to this discussion. Not only has there been a great deal of glamour thrown around the characters of our older statesmen, which is disadvantageous to the living in making up a comparative estimate, but there is no means of knowing how the statesmen of to-day will stand with posterity fifty years hence. Comparisons are odious, but we doubt if any elder trio will stand higher than LINCOLN, SEWARD and STANTON. It is unfair to judge men in the light of the prejudices and passions of their own time, and hence we regard the discussion of our "political degeneracy" as an unprofitable exercise of human ingenuity.

What is Our True Policy?

It is not easy to believe that our country, which is one of the two only successful Republics of modern times, can learn lessons from Spanish statesmanship. But great griefs and evils are also great teachers, and we need only refer to the speeches of Señor CASTELAR—first orator of Europe, and one of its purest publicists—to prove that there are Spanish minds which, in solving the problem of the wretched condition of Spain, have arrived at conclusions drawn from their own misfortunes, which we need not be too proud to study. The Spanish Republicans have just published a manifesto in every way worthy of attentive consideration here.

The address in question protests against what it calls an "unitarian" Republic, and demands that in any form of government by the people which may be devised for Spain, the Republic shall be "Federative," like that of the United States and Switzerland, the only Republics which have achieved success. This is merely another form of insisting upon the importance of local self-government, and upon the impossibility of wisely managing widely scattered and varied communities by a centralized power. That is what France attempts to do. The Emperor seeks not only to control the general policy of the nation, but to be felt himself like an omnipresence and omnipotence in every household of the Empire, controling its religion, and in political affairs conceding to it only what may be called liberty under instructions from head-quarters. If the Emperor were omniscient, such a scheme of government might last. As it is, it is only maintained through constant peril of anarchy and the display of the bayonet. England, on the other hand, although a monarchy, is peculiarly a decentralized Government. The crown maintains the form of appointing the Governors of colonies, and, to the delectation of the colonists, the cost of supporting them in semi-royal state. But each colony manages its own affairs, and refers to the Home Government for instructions only when some question involving the dignity of the Empire is concerned. The one instance in which England has departed from the theory of decentralization of local government was in the case of Ireland; and how grievous a blunder that was, and in what a sea of troubles Mr. GLADSTONE now finds himself, in trying to patch up petty quarrels between Pat and his landlord by solemn Acts of Parliament, we need not remind our readers.

We have cited these rather trite, but still important facts, with a view of making a "home application." The tendency of our legislation at present is toward a Unitarian rather than a Federative republic. It is the natural, to some extent the unavoidable result of the civil war; but men should not forget that the whole end and aim of that war was to maintain the Federal Union upon its primary plan of leaving to States the control of their internal affairs, while States should leave to counties and cities a similar leadership over their local governments. The State was to be the sovereign, and not the vassal of Congress. But in the hard necessities that followed the crushing of the rebellion, Congress found itself compelled by the emergency to transcend its ancient powers, and legislate within districts which had been States, instructing them as to what laws they should pass, and becoming responsible for the government of the Southern people.

That necessity has happily passed, and we should return as rapidly as possible to the old idea. But the habit of centralized government still exists. We find Congress still asserting the power first to create, and then dethrone, the Legislature of Georgia; to question the republicanism of Tennessee; to charter railroads in competition with existing lines to the invasion of State rights; to go within the bounds of a sovereign State and build Niagara Ship Canals, Fox River Improvements, and Kanawha Canals.

All these acts are a departure from federation republicanism, and involve a danger of undue centralization. Here in New-York we have just been compelled by the aggregate common sense of the people to abandon our pet scheme of an all-wise Napoleonism at Albany, and to restore to this City the old-time privilege of controlling our own municipal affairs. We may do it very well or very badly, but that is our business, and we shall prosper or suffer without again appealing for outside advice and mastery. Let Congress take the hint. If it can legislate wisely for the nation at large, and harmonize its different interests and antagonisms, it will give us all we need, and it may spare us any further efforts for working out our local reform.

National Banking—The Tax on State Circulation.

We may assume that the recent suggestion for a repeal of the tax upon State Bank circulation cannot possibly succeed with Congress. The proposition was largely voted down in the Senate, early in February, and it would find little support if introduced in the House of Representatives.

State Banking, so far as the issue of bills of circulation is concerned, is obsolete. It was simply tolerated, as Mr. Secretary GUTHRIE fifteen years ago clearly demonstrated, in the absence of the exercise of the Federal authority to regulate the currency. It grew to be something of a necessity, because of the disagreement of political parties in the country on the question of the Bank of the United States, and its recharter or refusal of recharter in 1811, 1816 and 1832. The first Bank of the United States—1791–1811—was an unquestioned success, but as the charter drew to a close, the Bank was unfortunately made a party question, and President MADISON, as the then representative of the old Republican, as contra-distinguished from the Federal Party—defeated in the election of Mr. JEFFERSON to the Presidency in 1800—vetoed the Bill of recharter, though it was voted for by many of his friends in Congress.

This veto proved unfortunate, and as the breaking out of the war of 1812 clearly demonstrated, most untimely. The absence of the Bank was grievously felt throughout this three years' struggle with Great Britain. The State Banks were without the credit or resources or ability to help the Treasury in the emergency, and the few loans which they undertook to carry through were made at immense sacrifices, and paid for in greatly depreciated local bank notes, having almost as many different values as there were States in the Union. Mr. MADISON, however, was too great a statesman to refuse either to acknowledge or correct the blunder, and before the close of his second term of office, signed, in 1816, the bill of charter for a new Bank of the United States, with nearly double the capital of the first charter of 1791. The Bank became a Republican measure coincident with the Tariff of 1816, and was the workmanship of, or approved by, ALEXANDER JAMES DALLAS, the Secretary of the Treasury, ALBERT GALLATIN, JOHN C. CALHOUN, WILLIAM LOUNDES and HENRY CLAY. The Bank, and the Tariffs of 1816, 1824 and 1828, brought the credit of the Government up to the highest point, and enabled the country to pay off the public debt.

But a year or two after President JACKSON came into office, he took issue with the administration of the Bank, and on this question first parted company with his South Carolina friends, CALHOUN and McDUFFIE. He indicated his purpose to refuse a renewal of the Bank charter in 1836, if he should be elected to a second term, and upon this issue the administration of the Bank very unwisely forced the bill of recharter in the Summer of 1832, on the eve of the Presidential canvass,—and the veto of JACKSON, and his triumphant re-election followed.

The President and Mr. VAN BUREN, in 1833, championed the State Banks as Treasury depositories, and with the popularity of the Administration, growing out of the rout of South Carolina Nullification, the Bank of the United States was killed off. It not only fell as a national institution, but was ultimately bankrupted as a Pennsylvania State Bank. The State Banks generally proved a failure as fiscal agents of the General Government. They blew up in 1837, and the Sub-treasury succeeded to their Federal functions.

The great mistake of the advocates of the National Banking system was in standing out for a monopoly for a single institution and its dependent branches. The system should have been free from the beginning. It should especially have been made free after the first charter of 1791. The growth of the country, alike with the popular repugnance of the people to every form of monopoly, demanded it. But the sad experience of the war, as we have noticed, caused the re-establishment of another bank with exclusive privileges, and it was not until nearly fifty years thereafter that free National Banking found a persistent and successful advocate in Secretary CHASE, the author of the present law. It was to Mr. FILLMORE and other practical minds of New-York, however, that Mr. CHASE was indebted for the principle and well-established provisions and workings of free banking, (established in this State after the general explosion of the old close charters and defective and helpless safety funds in 1837,) and the New-York law was made the model of the National Act of 1863.

The deplorable attempts of the Western States to copy the original New-York law, without observing the additional safeguards which our New-York Legislature, from the lights of experience, constantly threw around it, and which in twenty years had made it as nearly perfect as any local system could be rendered, doubtless contributed to carry the National Bill for Free Banking through Congress. New-York was not anxious for it. Indeed the City Banks were at first hostile to it, but subsequently acquiesced, and most of them are now successfully banking under it.

The system was one of the successes, as well as instrumentalities, of the war against secession. It has worked safely and securely. It has proved popular as well as free, under all opposition. Its uniform and amply secured circulation has literally run out of employment all uncurrent money brokers and bank-note detectors, and it has so nearly extirpated the counterfeiting of paper money, as well as entirely equalized it in value from one end of the land to the other, that our people carry the National Bank notes about them without the trouble of looking at the place of issue or incurring the trouble of depositing them with their own banker by way of caution, discounts or explosions.

We presume that it is in no pronounced spirit of hostility to the National Banks that it has recently been proposed to revive State Bank circulation, which Congress wisely taxed out of competition with the National Currency. But the motive to this proposition probably grows out of the attempt of the Funding Bill to oppress the National Banks. We believe there is no ground for concern on this point. The banks will not be disturbed. They are much stronger than the architects of the Senate Funding Bill, and the system is too acceptable to the country, and its circulation far too popular with the masses, to be either overthrown or greatly weakened by Congress. The same remark is even more emphatically true of the Greenbacks, which this Funding Bill also professes to contract or withdraw. The demand, therefore, for repealing the tax on State Bank circulation, is not only premature, but really without a substantial basis.

Black Doctors for Black Patients.

The medical gentlemen who are holding a convention at Washington have been much exercised in their minds concerning that everlasting object of contention, the negro. It appears that the said negro, not satisfied with the political privileges which he now enjoys, actually has the presumption to aspire to practice as a physician. What is the world coming to? The doctors at Washington evidently think that some tremendous convulsion is impending. Stupendous events have been predicted for some time past. Very awkward looking spots have been seen on that irregular orb, the sun. Eruptions are not uncommon in that luminary, but the phenomena lately discovered prove that something more than usual is taking place. Then, several planets have shown signs of a disposition to create a sensation in the universe. Altogether, the philosophers are thoroughly convinced that we are on the eve of terrible events. The attempt of colored doctors to place themselves on the same footing as their uncolored brethren seems to be regarded in Washington as the most serious portent of all.

We should be sorry to recommend that a sick white man should be compelled to call in the services of a black doctor. But if a negro wishes to consult a physician of his own hue, what harm is there in it? Why should he not be privileged to take a black draught from a black doctor? The practitioners of the regulation color will not allow any of their professional colleagues to meet negro doctors in consultation. Why not, if the patient desires it? Why treat the negro as if he were a homeopathist? Some allopathic practitioners are not afraid to meet even the followers of HAHNEMANN. It is not for us to say whether they are right or wrong—it is a purely professional point, which the profession must be allowed to decide in its own way. But, when negroes are willing to study in the regular schools and follow the regular system, it is carrying prejudice to a very extreme point to say, "You shall not be allowed to prescribe a dose of medicine, or at least not in consultation with us, unless you can change the color of your skin from black to white."

We cannot suppose that white doctors are afraid of the competition of negroes. In all probability, even a black man will always continue to prefer a white doctor. But these are not the times when restrictions can be imposed upon any class in obedience to mere prejudice. If negroes qualify themselves to practice medicine, the accident of their color ought not to be a perpetual barrier in their way. No one is obliged to employ them. But let them have as fair a start as anybody else. There are plenty of undiscovered problems still left in medical science, and the general public can have no objection to see the negro try his hand at them.

Mr. CRAGIN thinks that Congress ought not to adjourn so early as the 4th of July, for if it does the Utah Polygamy bill will, in all probability, be defeated. And is that the only measure which would be endangered? What is to become of the bill to abolish the unjust system of allowing members of Congress to use the Post-office free of cost to themselves, but at a very considerable expense to the public? Moreover, is it at all likely, from present appearances, that the numerous financial questions pressing for settlement can be disposed of before the 4th of July? At the rate at which Congress has been moving since the 4th of December, the Greek Kalends would not be too distant a date to fix for the proper adjustment of public business.

We publish today a full report of Mr. GRAHAM'S speech for the defense, so far as it has gone, in the trial of DANIEL MCFARLAND. We resign so large a part of our space with the less regret considering that the trial must now be getting near the end. Its disappearance from the newspapers will probably not be regretted by the public, and perhaps not by the counsel engaged in the case, some of whom have succeeded in distinguishing themselves in a manner which they could scarcely have anticipated when they first addressed themselves to their duties. We can only hope that in two or three days more at the outside the eminent lawyers who still are left alive in the case will be able to retire upon their laurels—such as they are.

It is evident from the proceedings yesterday that the Senate is disposed to kill the bill abolishing the franking privilege by simply refusing to take it up. It is reported that there is a secret purpose to prevent a vote being taken, and thus the responsibility will be evaded of openly voting against it. We can assure the Senate that the plan will fail; the people are not to be so easily deceived, but will attach the responsibility where it belongs. The bill is one of the most popular measures before Congress, and if not passed this session an expression of public opinion will reach the Senate on the subject which will convince it that it is always unwise to resist indispensable reforms.

The New-York *Observer*, which is a sound religious paper, and not a mere vehicle for puffs, publishes a long article on the course taken by the *Independent* in reference to the McFarland affair. It says, among other things, "we hold that the rejection of the distinctive doctrines of the Gospel by the *Independent*, and the school it represents, is essentially the rejection of Christianity." In reply to this the *Independent* will put on its longest face, deplore the declining influence of the New-York *Observer*, and declare that it has dreadfully fallen off in character and quality of late. It will say in effect, "I can't deny that what you say is very true, but I will make faces at you, and pretend to be sorry that you are not so good as you were formerly." These infantile tactics do not seem to mend the case of the *Independent*, but they are easy to follow—and, moreover, they help to increase the air of insincerity which pervades the howling wilderness of the most unwieldy paper in the universe.

Of course a negotiation such as that for the annexation of San Domingo could not escape attack from the opponents of the Administration. The people of the Island wish for union with this country—that fact is clearly established. For various good and sufficient reasons, it is desirable that they should be gratified. If at the same time we gain, what all naval authorities admit to be a necessity, a station for coaling and repairs in the West Indies, so much the better. The *World* objects to the transaction, and naturally, since it represents the Opposition side of politics. But the whole subject of this San Domingo Treaty has been sufficiently discussed for a popular understanding of the case, and the general opinion now is that the treaty is one proper to be made. The President and the Senate may be safely left to settle the subject, and any attempt to discredit the President's motives will not have much weight with the people.

The excited character of the debates in Dominion Parliament on the North-west question, shows that some members feel very sore about what has been done. This is hardly surprising. Ex-Gov. MACDOUGALL was made to retire from the Red River Territory under circumstances which reflected little credit for sagacity or foresight upon the Ministry which sent him. Of course he resents the conduct of any one who is even suspected of planning his discomfiture. Probably the most curious part of the matter, and the one which will strike outside observers the most, is the evident suspicion with which certain gentlemen are regarding each other. They seem in the condition of angry men who are compelled to keep secrets, and long to blurt them all out for the sake of making mischief. Mr. MACDOUGALL charged Mr. HOWE, the Secretary of State, with aggravating the Red River troubles, and he called for a Committee of Inquiry. There would be great propriety in the appointment of such a committee, and the facts it might bring to light would probably be interesting as well as instructive.

Mrs. BURLEIGH, who delivers lectures on the rights of children, is of opinion that her clients are the victims of a general despotism. Most people think that the case is rather the other way. The lady says, "the child should be permitted sovereignty of his person and freedom from invasion." The science of governing households is progressing. To render ill-behaved children still further the terror of the domestic circle, and to teach them that no one has any right to meddle with their vicious propensities, seems likely to be the main result of Mrs. BURLEIGH'S method of "bringing up a child in the way he should go"—although probably that is not the specific object which she aims at accomplishing.

London, as well as our own City of New-York and a great many other capitals, finds what a hard task it is to put new wine into old bottles. London is just now embarrassed by the churches of what is called the old city proper. Before the great fire of 1666, it had one hundred of them, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, but has now only fifty-six; and the difficulty consists in the fact that, as the dwelling-houses are being turned every year into warehouses, and the people go away, those churches, each with its full ecclesiastical staff, are without congregations, and the ministers preach to empty seats. At the same time, the rich bequests formerly made to them for the poor and needy of their parishes are misapplied. Many of the London journals argue that about a dozen of the sixty said churches would be sufficient for the diminishing population of the city proper; and there is now a bill before Parliament for the settlement of a difficulty in which a good deal of old-fashioned architecture and much church property are involved.

Mr. R. J. DILLON having withdrawn his refusal to act as Park Commissioner, the *Evening Mail* very properly suggests that he shall also retract his hostility to the existing plans of the Central Park. Mr. DILLON would have made the Park something totally different from what it is now, and if he renews his attempts to carry out his own ideas, the result will be divisions in the Board, if not annoyance to the public, who are perfectly well satisfied with the general design and construction of the Park. At this moment, for instance, with its spring bloom upon it, there are very few parks in the world which rival it in picturesqueness and beauty. Let any one who doubts the fact get up early some morning and wander about the "Ramble,"—he will find it a better tonic than all the "bitters" ever yet concocted. The *Mail* truly says: "We want no patchwork or reconstruction of the most symmetrical piece of landscape gardening to be seen anywhere."

The McFarland trial has created much discussion in regard to the practice of the Courts regulating the empaneling of jurors, and even lawyers are beginning to recognize the anomaly, as well as the folly, of disqualifying a man from being a juror because he is an intelligent reader of newspapers, and keeps himself informed on the current events of his time. Various reforms have been suggested, among the most original, if not the most practical of which is recommended by a prominent law journal. It gravely proposes to make the duties of jurors a profession, and to bring up a select class to fill the office. Such a profession would undoubtedly be a very profitable one, in these venal times, to the juror; but we doubt if the cause of justice would be always served.

The London *Times* made a very amusing blunder recently with regard to our Municipal politics. In its city article it gravely announced that "Erie shares were heavy on a decline of three-quarters caused by the announcement of the re-election of the friends of GOULD and FISK to the various Municipal offices in New-York—a fact which should serve as a further warning to all subscribers to American schemes, since the organization of the Democratic Party, by whom these persons are supported, extends through every State of the Union." The news thus placed before the British public will cause a smile to beam upon the faces of Messrs. TWEED, SWEENEY & Co., to say nothing of the honest countenances of Messrs. FISK and JAY GOULD. The London *Times* has not made a much worse blunder since it announced that the whole of the United States debt was held in terminable annuities, which would expire of themselves in twenty years.

The Children of Capt. Williams, of the Oneida.

From the Boston Advertiser, May 6.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. S. W. A. GOODWIN, of Dixon, Ill., regarding the children of her brother, Capt. WILLIAMS, of the *Oneida*. The letter was written in answer to inquiries concerning the condition of the boys and their relatives, and will be interesting to those who have contributed to the fund Mr. FORBES is raising, now amounting to about $3,700:

"By his untimely death his three sons are left entirely dependent on relatives—a willing but inadequate source of supply. EDWARD F. WILLIAMS, the eldest, aged twelve, has been under my charge since the death of his mother, three years ago. While I live I shall do everything I can for my brother's boy; but my health is feeble, my means limited, and I shall have nothing to bequeath to any one. The second son, aged eight, is with his uncle, Dr. HENRY WILLIAMS, of Alton, Ill., an excellent guardian for the present, but he is in feeble health and without fortune. This boy must depend on a liberal education, on account of a severe and permanent injury to his right arm. The youngest, MARTIN HENRY, five years old, is with his maternal grandmother, Mrs. JANE RITCHIE, of Searsport, Me. The family is poor and can do nothing for his education. They are fine intelligent children, well worthy of the protection of their country. God grant that some day they may render their country and the cause of humanity the same noble service their father has done by a valiant life and its heroic sacrifice for duty's sake."

Extensive Fire in Brooklyn—Loss Nearly Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Yesterday morning, about 10½ o'clock, a fire broke out in a large three-story brick building, at the corner of Nevins and Bergen streets, occupied as a molding and planing-mill by Mr. J. S. LOOMIS. The flames spread with great rapidity, and soon enveloped various adjoining buildings. In spite of the efforts of a well-organized body of the fire-brigade, the building first attacked was totally destroyed, and the others suffered very severely. The fire is said to have originated in the engine-room, from the overheating of the main shaft, which ignited the wooden flooring and rapidly communicated itself to the inflammable materials lying about. The various losses are stated as follows:

Mr. LOOMIS estimates his loss on the building at $100,000; on stock, $31,000; insurance on the former, $35,000. Mr. W. B. WALTERS' molding and saw-mill, puts his loss on building at $35,000; insured for $8,000 in the Nassau, Commercial Exchange and others; loss on stock, $25,000; insured for $10,000 in out-of-town companies. JOHN CLYNE, liquor-dealer, puts his loss on building at $800, on stock at $2,000; insured on the former for $4,500, in the Williamsburg City Company; stock not insured. THOMAS JORDAN, carpet-beater, puts loss on machinery at $1,200, on carpets, $1,000; no insurance. EDWARD FARRELL estimates damage to residence at $250; no insurance. MICHAEL HOGEY states loss on house at $300; insured in the Fenix Insurance Company for $1,200; on stable at $600; not insured.

The woodwork of Engine No. 7 caught fire and was rendered useless. In LOOMIS' Mill about 150 were employed, and in WALTERS' fifty men, all of whom will be thrown out of employment.

In proceeding to the fire the tender of Engine No. 10 came into collision with a street-car at the corner of Greene-avenue and Cumberland-street. The tender was overturned, and fell upon one of the firemen named JAMES A. MALONE. He received very serious injuries, and was removed to the engine-house, where he was attended by Dr. LITTLE.

Another Nitro-Glycerine Accident—A Man Blown to Atoms.

A fearful nitro-glycerine explosion took place at the west end of the Midland Railroad Tunnel, at Wurtsboro, Sullivan County, yesterday afternoon. It appears that WARREN D. HANUM, one of the persons employed in blasting with glycerine, in company with a laborer named DAN CLAY, had loaded two holes and attached the wire of the battery to touch the blasts off. Only one of them went off, however, and the one loaded by HANUM having missed, they disconnected the wire from the battery and went to see what the trouble was. HANUM stooped down over the missed hole, and picked off some stone which fell from the other blast, and took hold of the wire of the exploder. He was just going to attach it to the leading wire of the battery to try it again, when it exploded, blowing him up in the air a distance of 200 feet, and throwing him fifty feet from the spot. His head was completely blown away, and his body horribly mangled. CLAY and fifty or sixty others of the laborers were on the bank, about five feet above the blast, and miraculously escaped uninjured. Had they been a few feet nearer they would all have met with a fearful death. A Coroner's inquest was held and a verdict rendered that no one was to blame. HANUM resided at Hannibal Centre, N. Y.

Activity Among the Fenians.

The councils of the Fenians become daily more frequent and secret. Yesterday, pursuant to the call of Gen. O'NEILL, the members of the Executive Council of nine, appointed by the late Congress, arrived in this City to confer with him on the approaching expedition. During the day nothing was done at head-quarters, a quorum not having reached the City until a late hour. At a late hour last night, however, a secret meeting was held, which lasted until the "wee sma' hours." The business transacted thereat did not, of course, transpire, but it was ascertained that its object was to decide upon the time when the movement shall take place. The Council meets again to-day.

WASHINGTON.

Wretched Waste of Time in the Senate—The Woman Suffrage Question—Work in Committee—The Georgia Case—Activity in Shipping.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Senate was occupied mainly on two subjects today; in filibustering on the House resolution to adjourn on the 4th of July, and in discussing the Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. Time was shamefully wasted on the former, and a little progress was made on the latter. The votes and the tactics indicated very plainly that the majority of Senators are in favor of adjourning about the time indicated, and, in two weeks when the subject will be again considered, a decided majority will probably be found in favor of the early adjournment. The Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill numbers nearly sixty pages, twenty of which were passed on today. This was fair work, and the bill will probably be finished about Wednesday. One of the most important amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole was that providing that in future the statutes at large, instead of being published in the newspapers and paid for, shall be issued in pamphlet form at an expense of not less than $50,000 per annum.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia decided today against female suffrage in the District of Columbia, and so reported to the Senate. It is not very probable, however, that this will be the end of the movement even during the present session. Mr. POMEROY, or some one else, will endeavor to have the bill passed over the report of the Committee.

THE GEORGIA CASE.

The Senate Judiciary Committee further considered the Georgia case today, and examined Mr. D. C. FORNEY, the publisher of the *Chronicle*, and one or two of the other employes of that paper. It appeared in the evidence that Gov. BULLOCK paid $1,000 to this establishment, or persons connected with it as proprietors or editors, for services in the way of advertising and space occupied in other departments of the paper. The investigation has not yet closed; among the next witnesses to be examined is Gov. BULLOCK.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

The Howard-Wood investigation was also continued by the House Committee having charge of that subject, and CHAS. HOWARD, a brother of the accused was examined.

REVENUE SEIZURES IN OHIO.

Information reached the Internal Revenue Bureau today that WEBER & BIEHL's brewery, in the Seventh Ohio District, had been seized for fraud on the Government.

SPURIOUS BONDS REDEEMED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Affidavits were made today in the case of the New-York Bankers vs. The Government, growing out of the spurious $1,000 bonds redeemed by the Department some time ago. One of the deponents today was Mr. MOORE, of the Register's office. Mr. NEAL, Chief of the Division of Notes and Fractional Currency, and Mr. WYMAN, Cashier of the Treasurer's office, have been summoned for the same purpose. The case involves several hundred thousand dollars, and the question whether or not the Government is responsible for the issue of spurious money.

REVIVAL OF OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The Bureau of Statistics is in daily receipt of a large number of applications for awards of official numbers and signal letters to merchant vessels. The following is a list of the applications received in one day, the 5th inst., representing an aggregate tonnage of 6,500, exhibiting a satisfactory revival of our shipping interests: Three large schooners from San Francisco; two large steamers from Salem, Ill.; one steamer from Philadelphia; one large steamer from Port Huron, Mich.; four large vessels from New-York; one large ship, three steamers and twenty others of different classes from Detroit, Mich.—making the total number received in the first five days of May, about sixty-five.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POSTAGE TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A Postal Convention, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, has been concluded, and will be carried into operation on the 1st of July, 1870. It provides for a regular exchange of correspondence between the two countries by means of the United States steamers plying between San Francisco and Honolulu, as well as by occasional steamers and sailing vessels plying between Honolulu and San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, or the ports on Puget's Sound, comprising letters, newspapers and printed matter of every kind originating in either country and addressed to and deliverable in the other country. San Francisco, New-York, Boston, Portland, Oregon, Teekalet, Olympia, and Port Townsend, Washington Territory, are the offices of exchange on the side of the United States, and Honolulu and Hilo the Hawaiian offices of exchange. The rates of postage to be levied and collected in the United States, on and after July 1, 1870, on correspondence addressed to or received from the Hawaiian Kingdom will be as follows, viz:

On letters, six cents per each single rate of half an ounce or under, to be fully prepaid at the mailing office in all cases by means of United States postage stamps. If not fully prepaid they cannot be forwarded. Letters received in either country from the other are to be delivered free of all charges whatever.

Second—On newspapers sent or received the regular rates of United States domestic postage are to be levied and collected; if transient papers two cents per each four ounces or fraction thereof; and if sent to regular subscribers the prepaid quarterly rates.

Third—On other printed matter, four cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction thereof, whether sent or received. Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly on and after July 1, 1870.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has signed an act to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States;" an act to fix the point of junction of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Central Pacific Railroad Company; and the joint resolution authorizing the supply of arms for instruction and practice to certain colleges and universities.

THE INCOME TAX.

Returns from the annual list of incomes and special taxes from thirty-six districts, generally small ones, show, as compared with the year 1869, an increase of $84,000.

NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

The nomination of WM. LENNAN as District-Attorney for Nebraska has been withdrawn by the President.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in today: Henry H. Wells, to be United States Attorney for Virginia; Lalan Norton, to be Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Dakota; [illegible], to be Register of the Land Office at Pembina, Dakota; Gabriel A. Gersberg, to be Receiver of Public Money at Springfield, Dakota; George F. Potter, to be Receiver of Public Money at Pembina, Dakota.

Foreign Trade of 1869 and 1870 Compared—Figures from the Bureau of Statistics.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes, from advance sheets, the following abstract of Monthly Report No. 7, Current Series, now nearly ready for distribution. This number exhibits the foreign trade of the United States for the month of January, 1870, and the seven months ended with the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1868-69:

Periods.	Imports. Gold Values.	Dom. Exp'ts. Mixed Values.	Re-exp'ts. Foreign Commod's.
Month ended Jan. 31, 1870	$37,690,525	$43,222,940	$4,419,159
Jan. 31, 1869	30,117,584	35,397,792	[illegible]
Seven mos. ended Jan. 31, 1870	251,343,499	294,377,781	17,[illegible]
Jan. 31, 1869	218,108,211	228,419,152	10,385,670

Proportion of the foregoing shipped in American and foreign vessels respectively during the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1870:

	Imports.	Exports.	Receipts.
American vessels	$79,311,153	$105,180,793	$5,352,191
Foreign vessels	172,032,346	179,097,088	11,282,023
Total	$251,343,499	$294,377,781	$17,[illegible]

Percentage of total foreign trade carried in foreign vessels, 65.62.

Seven Months ended Jan. 31, 1869.

	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.
American vessels	$83,194,267	$79,075,494	$5,243,154
Foreign vessels	134,[illegible]	149,342,[illegible]	5,142,516
Total	$218,108,211	$228,419,152	$10,385,670

The dutiable portion of the imports for the seven months are thus classified:

	Dutiable.	Entered for consumption.	Entered warehouse.
1870	[illegible]	[illegible]	$201,770,059
1869	196,615,115	[illegible]	[illegible]

The value of foreign commodities remaining in the warehouses of the United States Jan. 31, 1870, was $60,075,725, against $58,882,337, Jan. 31, 1869.

Reducing the total value of domestic exports for the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1870, to specie values, we have $230,061,314, which, being added to the amount of the re-exports for the same period, shows an excess of imports over exports of only $3,902,572. For the corresponding seven months ended Jan. 31, 1869, the excess of imports over exports was $63,863,178. For the details of each month, separately, see caption "Monthly Summaries" in the report. Of the total gold value of the domestic exports for the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1870, $209,171,793 consisted of merchandise and $20,[illegible] of specie and bullion. For the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, the value of the merchandise amounted to $146,126,455, and that specie and bullion to $23,589,727.

The following tables exhibit the number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels engaged in the foreign trade, entered into and cleared from the ports of the United States during the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1870, compared with the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1869:

Seven Months Ending Jan. 31, 1870.

	Entered. Number.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Number.	Cleared. Tons.
American vessels	6,369	[illegible]	6,129	2,019,[illegible]
Foreign vessels	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,675	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Seven Months Ending Jan. 31, 1869.

	Entered. Number.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Number.	Cleared. Tons.
American vessels	5,304	1,818,421	5,300	1,871,[illegible]
Foreign vessels	12,057	3,176,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	17,361	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Vessels Entered and Cleared in the Coastwise Trade.

	Entered. Number.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Number.	Cleared. Tons.
Seven months ended Jan. 31, 1870	51,561	16,616,607	51,326	17,722,321
Seven months ended Jan. 31, 1869	47,862	15,724,465	47,702	15,299,142

The report contains statements showing the number of merchant vessels, and amount of tonnage belonging to the several States, June 30, 1869; trade between the United States and Canada during the last fiscal year; trade of Berlin; trade between Great Britain and Austria, from 1867 to 1869, inclusive; foreign trade of Italy in 1868; imports and exports of Cuba; trade and navigation of Bombay; exports from the Island of Ceylon; population of Bremen; population and wages in Switzerland; trade of Basle and Zurich, &c.

The report concludes with preliminary statements, exhibiting the imports, exports and re-exports of the United States for the months of February and March last, so far as returns had been received up to the time of sending the January report to press; also the amount of gold and silver coin and bullion exported from the port of New-York up to April 30, 1870.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Friday, May 6.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported, with an amendment, a bill to establish a uniform and impartial system of Public Schools in the District, and to secure equal rights in the said schools....The bills for an increase of the fees of United States Marshals and others of the Western District of Arkansas, and to provide for Special Terms of the Circuit Court in the Southern District of Ohio, were reported adversely....The bill to reduce the number of officers in the army of the United States, and for other purposes, was then taken up, and a substitute on the same subject, proposed by the Military Committee, was made the special order for Tuesday next.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

The House resolution for a final adjournment on July 4 coming up, motions to postpone and to extend the time to Aug. 1 were lost.

Mr. SUMNER, at a few minutes before 1 o'clock, proceeded to speak on the subject, when Mr. CONKLING expressed his regret that the minority had resorted to filibustering to delay action. Mr. SUMNER disclaimed any such purpose. He thought, however, it was evident the subject could not be acted upon today. [Laughter.] He therefore moved to table the resolution and called for the yeas and nays.

The vote resulted yeas 17, nays 35, when the morning hour expired, and the Appropriation bill came up.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to suspend the present orders to dispose of the adjournment question. Agreed to—yeas 28, nays 25.

A protracted discussion ensued touching the merits of pending measures and the possibility of disposing of them within the limited time indicated by the adjournment resolution.

Mr. STEWART, as a reason for taking up the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, said the Chinese had for twenty years been denied the protection of law. They were excluded from testifying in our courts and denied every other right, and the interposition of the power of the Government was needed to vindicate alike the Fifteenth Amendment and our treaty stipulations.

Mr. CRAGIN was apprehensive of the defeat of the Utah Polygamy bill, if so early a day as July 4 was fixed for adjournment. For the sake of the Republican Party he hoped that some remedy would be devised for the system of outrages inaugurated under the dictation of BRIGHAM YOUNG.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the resolution was finally postponed until Friday, May 20, by yeas 27, nays 25.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

At 2:25 o'clock the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up, and various amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations, were agreed to.

The amendment to discontinue the publication of the laws in the newspapers was debated.

Mr. WILLIAMS favored a continuance of the system as the most efficient means of diffusing information as to what were the laws among the people.

Mr. MORTON said, rather than abolish the system he would provide for a newspaper publication in every Congressional District. This might be expensive, but if it was important to enact laws it was equally important to give the people the means of finding out what they were.

Mr. ROSS thought the public money could not be appropriated to better purpose than in disseminating among the people a knowledge of the laws that were to govern them.

Mr. ANTHONY said the publication of the laws in the newspapers was, in his judgment, an entire waste of public money. It cost the Government about $100,000 per year, and publication was not completed in most of the papers until long after the adjournment of the session of Congress, and often not until the next session. The condition of things which led to this practice was now greatly changed. All the laws of any consequence now appeared in the newspapers as soon as passed, and people were kept well informed upon all details of important legislation in its various stages. He had thought it might be useful for the Secretary of State to make a compilation of such legislation of Congress as might be necessary for newspaper publication; but to spread before the country at public cost the details of money to Choctaws, Chickasaws and other Indians, and all other items of appropriation in every branch of public service, was so much waste of printers' ink. The Secretary of State and the Committee on Printing agreed with him in this view. After all, the publications were useful mainly to the legal profession. People generally applied, not to newspapers, but to lawyers, to know the law. His objection to the proposition, as suggested by Mr. MORTON, was the cost to Government of the publication in every Congressional District, which would be increased to half a million dollars, perhaps a million.

Further remarks were made to the effect that the low price paid by Government was not sufficient to secure publication in the papers of large circulation, and consequently they appeared only in the smaller sheets.

The amendment was then agreed to by the Committee of the Whole, with the understanding that the yeas and nays would be taken when the bill came before the Senate.

Mr. ANTHONY gave notice of the amendment to abolish the Blue Book now published by the Government for gratuitous distribution.

At 4½ o'clock P. M. the Senate adjourned till Monday.

The Smith Ely Democratic Union Party Fail to Nominate—Projected Fusion of Democrats Opposed to Tammany.

The Democratic Union Smith Ely Party announced their Assistant Aldermanic Conventions for last evening. Not a single nomination was, however, made. In a few instances a small number of persons assembled at the places of meeting, but no action was taken, and no programme agreed upon further than that nominations will be made next week. SMITH ELY stated at Masonic Hall last evening that no Assistant Aldermanic Conventions of the party would be held until after an attempt had been made to effect a fusion of the Waterbury, Smith Ely and Young Democracy parties.

Meetings of the Waterbury and Smith Ely parties were held last night at Masonic Hall. At the meeting of the former body [illegible] ROOSEVELT stated that today was to test the question as to whether the Democratic Union Party was "played out" or not. A committee was appointed to effect an arrangement with the Smith Ely and Young Democracy parties, to meet at Masonic Hall today at 4 P. M. and agree upon a combined plan of action, and upon a unanimous plan of opposition to Tammany. A conference committee of twenty-two of the Smith Ely party met at Masonic Hall, but arrived only at the conclusion to meet the Waterbury and Young Democracy parties today. The Waterbury party appointed the following Committee of five to effect, if possible, a fusion with the Smith Ely party and the Young Democracy: R. B. Roosevelt, W. Walsh, S. G. Douglas, J. W. Lang and J. Daly.

THE ELECTION LAWS.

Important Circular by the Secretary of State in Relation to the Recent Changes.

The Secretary of State has prepared the following circular letter to Inspectors, which will be sent to County Clerks for distribution during the present week:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, N. Y., May 3, 1870.

To Inspectors of Election:

The Legislature of 1870 passed several acts materially amending the Election laws of this State, which acts are herewith given, and to which your attention is respectfully invited, as an important judicial election takes place throughout the State on the 17th instant, and the interval prior thereto is too short to give time for the preparation, publication and distribution of a revised edition of the Election laws.

First—The act repealing the "act for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage," &c., as passed in 1859, and amended in 1865 and 1866, commonly known as the "Registry law."

CHAPTER 382.

An act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers. Passed March 28, 1870, three-fifths being present.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All laws and parts of laws which provide or prescribe that the electors of this State shall cause their names to be registered or enrolled with registers of election, or other election officers, at any day prior to the day on which an election is to be held, are hereby repealed, except so far as the same apply to the City and County of New-York.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to apply to the City and County of New-York, nor to repeal, alter or amend, any of the provisions of an act entitled "An act in relation to elections in the City and County of New-York," passed April 5, 1870.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

It will be seen therefrom, that the Registry law is repealed throughout the State, except in New-York City, where the special act of April 5, 1870, is alone applicable.

The repeal of the Registry law restores and makes the general provisions of the Election laws of 1842, as the same existed prior to April 15, 1859, (and as since amended,) alone operative throughout the State, except in New-York City, as aforesaid.

A compilation of the Election and Registry laws was published and distributed from this office during the year 1868.

The laws therein contained, from page 7 to page 80 inclusive, remain in full force, as well as the forms and instructions, from page 121 to page 173 inclusive, except as to qualifications and forms of oath for colored voters. The form of poll list required to be used at elections may be found at page 132, and the form of statement of canvass at page 155. A special act to provide for the election of Inspectors in the City of Brooklyn, was passed at the recent session of the Legislature; and the new charter of the City of Albany, makes provision for the appointment of poll clerks.

Second: Your attention is also invited to the following acts (in addition to those contained in election pamphlet aforesaid,) passed during the session of 1870, in the order of their passage, to wit:

CHAPTER [illegible].

An act authorizing persons residing on Indian lands to vote in the nearest election district. Passed April 1, 1870.

The people of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person residing on the lands of any nation or tribe of Indians in this State, being a qualified voter, shall be entitled to vote in the election district nearest the place of residence of such person, in the same town, at any election held therein, whether such Indian lands shall be included in the said election district or not, and such person or persons shall have the same right to register his or their names as voters, and shall possess the same right to vote in such adjoining district as if actually residing therein.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER [illegible].

An act to amend the laws relating to elections. Passed April 27, 1870.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All laws and parts of laws which direct or require the registers or inspectors of elections, or other officers of elections, to tender to or to require of a colored man offering to vote, whether challenged or not challenged, any oath other than or different from the oath which they are directed or required to tender to or to require of a white man in like cases, are hereby repealed; and all laws or parts of laws which direct or require the registers or inspectors of election to interrogate a colored man offering to vote, or when offered as a witness as to the qualifications of other voters, whether when challenged or not challenged, by putting to him questions or requiring answers other than those prescribed to be put to or required from a white man under like circumstances are hereby repealed, and it shall not be lawful for the registers and inspectors of elections to tender to or administer to a colored man any oath, or to put any questions or require any answers other than such as, under like circumstances, it is lawful to tender, administer, put to or require from a white man.

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful for the registers, inspectors, canvassers, or other officers of election, to reject the name from the registry, or the vote of any colored man, except for like causes as would make it their duty to reject the name or the vote of a white man.

SEC. 3. Any register, inspector, or other officer of election offending against the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $100 and imprisonment for six months.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

It will be seen that the last of the foregoing acts makes the general oath contained at page 142 of the Election Laws, published in 1868, applicable to colored voters, and the oath contained at page 146 is consequently no longer to be used.

The qualifications of all voters by the last-named act are made uniform, and as laid down at page 169 of the Election Laws herein referred to. Respectfully yours,

HOMER A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

A Critic's Recompense.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "At last, after many years of patient expectation and more than one disappointment, JULES JANIN—we had almost written the venerable JULES JANIN—has attained the great object of a life devoted, with rare simplicity and singleness of purpose, to literary work and literary culture. In these latter days it is seldom that one meets with a man to whom the constant labor of his pen is at once a business and a pleasure, who writes to live and lives to write, and who, in writing and reading, finds the constant and only occupation and delight of a life exempt from vulgar ambition, content with a modest and lettered ease and the "high society" of his library. Such is this veteran man of letters whom the French Academy has so tardily elected to a vacant chair. For more than thirty years, undisturbed by revolutions, unshaken by political vicissitudes, undepressed by public calumny, JULES JANIN has contributed to the *Débats*, Monday after Monday, a seven days' history of the Parisian stage; and the volumes in which he has collected these studies of the dramatic art and literature of his time will be at once the most faithful and the most agreeable record of a period in which VICTOR HUGO fought and won the battle of the romantic drama, and Mlle. MARS yielded her scepter to RACHEL, the little Jewish girl, who had followed the wandering fortunes of a tambourine before her genius relumed for a moment the expiring lamp of the tragic muse at the national theater. Such is the fertility of that dramatic literature to which the English stage owes so many original adaptations, and such was the conscientiousness with which JULES JANIN fulfilled his critical duties, that a Monday without a criticism of some new drama or vaudeville, or farce, (for he left nothing, however trivial, unnoticed,) or of some revival, was the rarest of occurrences. If the field of criticism lay fallow for the moment he was never at a loss for a text upon which to throw, like an embroidery, his most sparkling, abundant and various chat, strewed with quotations from his favorite Latin poets and French essayists, and occasionally, but not, perhaps, so spontaneously, from the Greek drama and philosophy, and of late years, with a decided preference, from SHAKESPEARE. The loving zeal and fidelity with which JULES JANIN has performed his literary and journalistic functions should be an example to those who treat dramatic criticism as an occupation for any Jack of all trades and master of none. In a country where dramatic authors are original adaptors, there is most excuse for this low appreciation of the office; but certainly JULES JANIN's enthusiasm was more conducive to the dignity of the Press and the self-respect of public writers. His judgments may not always have escaped the charge of partiality; undoubtedly he had his favorites and his fancies, but if he sometimes erred on the side of indulgence, he never sinned against integrity and charity in his criticisms. And thus it happens that this prince among critics has reached the confines of old age beloved by all the surviving contemporaries of his earlier years, and by his younger brethren; and in the chorus of congratulations from all sorts and conditions of literary men in Paris saluting the new Academician there will not be a discordant voice. His signature in the *Débats* has been cordially welcome to many readers beyond the frontiers of his own country, and has won him many friends who never saw his face. Nor [illegible] with which he presented himself to the suffrages [illegible] novels and a history of the revolution. But [illegible] 'pot-boilers.' His labor of love was his translation of HORACE; and if sympathy of nature and congeniality of taste and temperament are the qualifications of a translator, it would not be easy to find a more Horatian interpreter of the delightful Roman poet than JULES JANIN, whose cottage at Passy (where FOSSARD died) is his Sabine farm."

GEN. JORDAN IN TOWN.

Interview with the Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Insurgent Forces—Object of His Visit—Hopeful Prospects of the Cause—Spanish Barbarities.

Gen. JORDAN, Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban insurgent forces, who took his departure from this City with the Cuban expedition on the steamer *Perit*, which sailed from here in May, 1869, returned on board of the steamer *Morro Castle*, yesterday, after nearly a year's absence. He embarked at Nassau on the 28th ult., in company with Col. ENRIQUE AGRAMENTE, brother to the General of that name, Col. FRANCISCO CAS[illegible], and Major CASPER BETANCOURT, together with a few other Cuban officers. Shortly after his arrival here he visited Señor MORALES LEMUS, Minister of the Cuban Republic, at his residence in Henry-street, Brooklyn, to whom he delivered some secret dispatches which had been intrusted to his care by President CESPEDES. He received a cordial welcome from the friends of Cuba, including Señor ALDAMA, Gen. CASSADRA and Gen. CISNEROS. In a conversation between Gen. JORDAN and the writer last evening, the former said that the object of his visit here was to propose to the Junta a new channel for conveying arms and ammunition into Cuba, by means of which any violation of the Neutrality law would be obviated. He represents the revolutionary forces to be in great need of arms, but said that they had received less than 1,000 from the United States during the past year, while on the other hand nearly all the munitions of war used by the Spanish troops had been brought directly from this City without molestation or hindrance. He denied the story that he was the leader of the Perit expedition, but claimed that he was sent to Cuba to organize the Cuban army. He became Commander-in-Chief of the army in December, 1869. The revolution was commenced in October, 1868, and has since been confined to the center and eastern portions of the island. Speaking of last Winter's campaign, Gen. JORDAN asserted that it had resulted far better for the Cuban cause than was anticipated. The fighting was principally confined to the State of Camaguey or Puerto Principe. The Spanish soldiers were greatly superior to their opponents in numbers, but were made to suffer greater losses by the way in which they conducted the campaign. The total loss on their side in killed and wounded was about 800 men, including between thirty-six and forty officers, while the Cubans had fifteen men killed and fifty wounded. The first engagement in the campaign took place at Las Minas de Rodrigues, on New-Year's day. Gen. PUELLO, a San Dominican negro, was in command of the Spanish troops, all veterans, 2,500 strong, besides 200 cavalrymen. Gen. JORDAN's men were mostly negroes, being 544 strong, together with 40 cavalrymen. He was supplied with only ten rounds of ammunition and one small mountain howitzer; but was able to make a formidable fight by means of the fortifications which he had erected. After his supply of powder had given out, the negroes closed in on the Spanish with their machetes. He subsequently fell back a league and a half with his command. PUELLO was occupied at the same time in burning and burying his dead. After the latter had retired, Gen. JORDAN's men visited the battle-field, and were in such great distress for clothing to wear that they opened the graves of the dead Spaniards for the purpose of procuring their uniforms. Gen. JORDAN mentioned as the result of the famous raid of the 3,500 Spaniards under GAYEBUCHE, in the State of Cinco Villas, the capture of 200 pairs of shoes and ten reams of letter paper. The General emphatically avowed that the statements about Spanish barbarities which had appeared in some of the American papers were no exaggeration. He said that they practised the most horrible cruelties on the Cubans. In conclusion he said that the cause of Cuba was as hopeful today as it was a year ago, and the terrible disasters which had been reported to have occurred were all a myth. He thought the ensuing Summer campaign could not be prosecuted very vigorously by the Spaniards, owing to their inability to stand the climatic influences of the island.

The Lafayette Homicide—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict.

The inquest upon the body of ROBERT HARTMAN, who was killed in Lafayette on Monday night, was continued by Coroner BURNS last evening. The previous examination of witnesses had shown that HARTMAN had in his possession, a few days before his death, a pair of iron knuckles, and that he had said he would hurt somebody with them. These knuckles were found upon his hand after the affray, but since MCGROTTY helped to carry him into the house, and since it is admitted that the knuckles were not observed by the physician and others who touched his hand, there was a suspicion that MCGROTTY placed them on the fingers of the dying man. This suspicion lent an extraordinary interest to the proceedings last evening, and a large crowd of spectators was present.

The first witness called was AMOS S. HILPIN, who testified as follows: While standing on the steps of Keyser's Hotel that night, saw the prisoner (MCGROTTY) crossing the street very quickly and ascended the stairs; the deceased came out and was standing on the lower step; DENNIS turned round and struck HARTMAN; the latter struck him again; Mr. SIMONS thereupon said: "Boys, we don't want any fighting here;" the men kept arguing in a quarrelsome way about their affairs; DENNIS stepped back and dealt his antagonist a blow; HARTMAN fell to the ground; he brought a glass of water to relieve deceased; he seemed quite conscious and could raise his head up; a doctor was called who, on feeling the pulse of deceased, ordered him to be conveyed into the house.

The testimony of Mr. W. STEARNS corroborated that of the previous witness. Other witnesses were called, and the case was given to the jury. They returned the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to his death from a fracture of the skull, caused by falling upon the pavement, and that he fell from the effect of a blow dealt by DENNIS MCGROTTY."

Flushing Improvements—Local Disagreements.

Last Winter the Trustees of Flushing, in a public meeting held for that purpose, advocated the bonding of the village for $50,000 or $75,000, the money raised to be used in macadamizing the streets and otherwise improving them. The meeting was a very turbulent one; and as there had been some trouble about the elections of the trustees, many claiming that a Mr. FOGARTY had been elected a trustee and wrongfully deprived of his seat by the remaining trustees, the action of the trustees in this instance was seized upon by the malcontents for the purpose of opposition. It was finally voted at the meeting that the electors should vote upon the question, the trustees binding themselves to abide by the decision. At the subsequent election the measure was overwhelmingly defeated. Later a large majority of the citizens of the village embraced on the list of taxpayers and representing about two-thirds of the taxable property of the village petitioned the trustees to request authority of the Legislature to lay out $50,000 on the streets of the village, and raise the money on bonds of the village, payable in not less than twenty-five years. A bill was prepared and sent to Albany, but so amended, first, that it should be ratified by a majority of the village tax-payers, and that not being satisfactory to those who originally opposed the measure, it was again amended so that the raising of the money should be subject to a majority vote of the electors of the village. Tuesday the bill was signed by the Governor, but now the trustees, feeling that their efforts had been trifled with, refuse to accept the bill, and will not submit it to the vote of the village, preferring that the measure should drop.

☞ The American Medical Association Wednesday chose Prof. ALFRED STILLE, of Philadelphia, for President for next year, and Prof. W. B. ATKINSON, of Philadelphia, for Secretary. The Committee on Ethics have not yet reported on the question of color. A discussion of the standard of education before matriculation showed that the Eastern delegates favored a high standard, and the Western men a lower grade. Dr. COX, of Maryland, was declared eligible as a delegate.

All persons willing to become [illegible] contributing $[illegible] each to the Midnight Mission Building Fund, $10 payable now, the balance in three annual payments, address PLINY F. SMITH, Treasurer, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.—*Advertisement.*

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NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

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MARRIED.

BRADLEY—BALDWIN.—On Wednesday evening, May 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Stephen D. [illegible], D. D., Mr. FRANKLIN BRADLEY, of Brooklyn, to Miss ANNA M., oldest daughter of W. H. Baldwin, Esq., of this City.

DULHAM—TEPPER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 5, at the German Evangelical Church, by Rev. John [illegible], Mr. A. G. DULHAM to Miss CELIA TEPPER. No cards.

WINCHESTER—WELCH.—On Thursday, April 28, at St. Timothy's Church, by Rev. Dr. Geer, J. T. WINCHESTER, of New-York, to MARGARET S. BROWN, daughter of the late Francis Welch, of Boston.

DIED.

BARBARIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 6, GEORGE C. BARBARIN. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from old St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands sts., Brooklyn.

BEADEL.—At Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, May 4, WASHINGTON, son of Jos. W. Beadel, of Brooklyn. The relatives and friends, and those of his father, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Classon av., between Myrtle and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CHRIST.—At Paris, France, suddenly, on Tuesday night, May 3, THEODORE CHRIST, brother-in-law of Charles [illegible].

COOK.—On Thursday, May 5, at the residence of her brother, Commodore F. A. Hunt, New-Haven, Conn., SUSAN M. COOK, in the 80th year of her age.

FOSS.—In Clarens, Switzerland, on Wednesday, March 30, Rev. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS. Funeral services in St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av., corner 22d-st., on Monday, May 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Clergymen are invited to assemble in the Chapel at 2½ o'clock.

HOYER.—At Stapleton, S. I., on Friday, May 6, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Chas. F. Hoyer, aged 63 years. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the house of her son-in-law, Chas. [illegible], on Boyd place, Stapleton. Carriages will be in attendance at the Second Landing on arrival of the 2 o'clock boat from New-York.

KISSAM.—Suddenly, on Thursday, May 5, ADELINE, wife of James A. Kissam, and daughter of Daniel Kissam, of New-York. Funeral services at her late residence, Warren-st., between Carlton and Vanderbilt avs., Brooklyn, on Monday, May 9, at 3 P. M. Flatbush-av. cars.

LOW.—On Wednesday morning, May 4, after a lingering illness, EMELINE, wife of James Low, of this City. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 20 East [illegible]-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

REYNOLDS.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, May 5, E. S. REYNOLDS, aged 63 years, late of Springfield, Mass. Funeral on Monday, May 9, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, E. G. Negus, No. 120 Grove-st., Jersey City.

SMITH.—On Thursday, May 5, at the residence of his son, W. A. Smith, IRA SMITH, Sr., in the 73d year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the South Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Spear's,) corner of Clinton and Amity sts.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, May 5, at his father's residence, ALBERT S. TAYLOR, eldest son of Rev. E. E. L. and Mary J. Taylor, in the 26th year of his age. The funeral services will be held in the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner of Strong-place and Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., to which the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

THOMPSON.—In Harlem, N. Y., on Friday, May 6, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. B. K. Peirce, MARIA, widow of the late Gideon Thompson, of Middletown, Conn., aged 74 years. Services will be held at the Parsonage, Randall's Island, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Middletown, Conn., for burial.

WARD.—On Friday, May 6, ANNA WARD, wife of J. Q. A. Ward, in the 28th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 9 West 49th-st., on Monday morning, the 9th inst., at 9 o'clock.

WILKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 6, MARY, wife of John Wilkinson, of Baltimore, Md., aged 57 years. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 408 Pacific-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment. ☞ Baltimore Sun please copy.

[OFFICIAL.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 5, 1870.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. S. A. Hurlbut, the Minister of the United States at Bogota, of the death, on the 24th of February last, at Socorro, State of Santander, of GUSTAVUS WALL, a German by birth, and for some time a resident of the City of New-York. The legal representatives of the deceased may obtain further information by addressing this Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VERMONT SPRING WATER. The great remedy for cancerous and scrofulous diseases, kidney complaints, and all impurities of the blood. See pamphlets. SAXE & CO., Proprietors, Sheldon, Vt. W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., Agents, No. 170 William-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, May 7, will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M., and at all the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:05; C and [illegible], 11:20; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:15. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

REMOVAL. CHARLES L. JONES, Bookseller and Stationer, has removed to No. 1,136 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE. Sillery and Extra Dry. In Baskets—in Cases. For sale by all wholesale grocers and wine-dealers. Sole Agents for United States, SCHULTZE & TAILER, No. 40 Beaver-st., New-York.

PATENTS! PATENTS!—MUNN & CO., Office Scientific American, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have been established as solicitors of American and foreign Patents nearly a quarter of a century. During that time they have taken out nearly one third of all patents issued by the United States Patent Office. They have also made more than 30,000 preliminary examinations into the novelty of alleged new inventions. This great experience is of immense value to all inventors who contemplate to apply for patents and need counsel. Full written and printed instruction and advice given.

A MEETING OF PROPERTY-OWNERS and others opposed to the laying of a railroad track in 28th-st., will be held at Terrace Garden, 58th-st., near 3d-av., SATURDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order of the Committee. ABIJAH [illegible], Chairman. S. J. [illegible], Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] & DAVIDSON, No. [illegible] Broadway, near Grand-st., SUCCESSORS TO E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., are closing out $300,000 OF THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM AT REDUCED PRICES. and are opening 120 packages of NEW AND ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINNER, TEA AND DESSERT SETS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, VASES, AND MANTEL SETS, IMPORTED CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, FINE GLASS, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY. SUPERIOR TO AND CHEAPER THAN any goods in the market.

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FINE DIAMONDS. Choice selected stones, of first water only, in new and appropriate settings, at close prices; also, loose diamonds. Estimates made for all descriptions of diamond work, and old diamond jewelry reset in the latest styles. HOWARD & CO., No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., opposite Stewart's, first floor, up-stairs. Formerly Brady's Photograph Gallery.

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DISRAELI'S NEW NOVEL. Will be published WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 11, LOTHAIR. By Right Hon. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, M. P. Two editions of "LOTHAIR" will be published; one in cloth, 12mo, price $2; one in paper, octavo, price $1.

From the Tribune. "The announcement of 'Lothair,' a new novel by Benjamin Disraeli, has caused quite a sensation in England, where novelists seldom become Prime Ministers. For twenty-three years the author of 'Vivian Grey' has abandoned the flowery fields of romance for the dusty paths of politics. His last novel, 'Tancred,' was issued in 1847, and his long silence, as well as his political eminence, gives an unusual zest to the anticipation of 'Lothair.' The *Saturday Review* says that all England will be excited over it in May, and another English journal states that a newspaper had offered the author ten thousand pounds for the privilege of publishing it in installments. The Appletons have purchased the advance sheets of 'Lothair' at a high price, and will issue it simultaneously with the appearance in England in the first week of May. 'Lothair,' the hero, is a young English nobleman of the highest rank, who, left an orphan at an early age, is intrusted to the care of two guardians, one a Scottish Duke of the Presbyterian faith, and the other a Cardinal of the Catholic Church. The plot turns, in part, on the struggle between these opposing forces, and embraces, besides, Fenianism and various other piquant and interesting episodes. Some of the prominent characters of the novel are Americans, and in the course of it the American sculptor Story and his statues are very highly complimented." D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st., New-York.

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EUROPE! FOR TWO DOLLARS! MERFORD'S, (LATE APPLETON'S,) "SHORT-TRIP GUIDE TO EUROPE." NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION, FOR 1870, WILL BE PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, SATURDAY, MAY 14.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 6, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—[illegible]

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, May 6—P. M.

There was much steadiness in the Gold market today, sales 114⅜@114¼@114⅜@114¼ ℔ cent., closing 114¼ as against 114⅜ last night. The Foreign Exchanges were advanced about ¼ ℔ cent. on 60 days London early in the day, to 109⅝ ℔ cent., but a leading drawer coming into the market at 109⅝ net short sight, which was relatively cheaper, the advance was scarcely supported. The gain in the Cotton receipts, noticed in our last report, over the receipts of last week was not maintained by the telegrams from the South last night, and the prospect is that the whole week will foot up a little under 60,000 bales, as against 50,564 bales last week. This Afternoon a story was started of frauds in shipping documents for Cotton from Galveston to Liverpool, had been discovered in Liverpool as connected with the failure some four or five weeks since in the Cotton trade at Galveston. On careful inquiry we have reason to state that no such fraud has occurred, although the story may have grown out of the protest in Liverpool of some of the Bills of the Galveston house referred to.

The sales for money were again very cheap and the supply easy today, notwithstanding the renewal last night (followed up today) of the buoyancy in the Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange. Loans on demand to the Brokers are quoted at 5@6 ℔ cent. Some of the Banks are lending their surplus supply of National Bank Notes to the Brokers at a concession of several days interest. The turn of the interior exchanges in favor of New-York has caused a temporary accumulation of National Bank Notes in the large Banks having correspondence with the South and West. Prime Merchant paper of short date is scarce on the Street at rates below Bank interest, and Bankers' 60-day acceptances have also measurably disappeared. The latter would be taken at 5@5½ ℔ cent. per annum.

The Treasury paid out $600,000 on May Interest today, and took in $478,000 for Customs.

The Public Funds were ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. firmer than last night through the day, but the movement was not of a very speculative nature, the principal business being done in 5-20s of 1867 at 113⅛ ℔ cent.

In the Railway market was concentrated the chief interest of the day. The transactions were large, and the buoyancy in prices very decided. The Lake Shore Stock touched par about 1 o'clock; then fell back to 99¼@99⅜, and again, subsequently, sold at par, and up to 100⅝ ℔ cent. New-York Central Stock and Scrip, and Rock Island, were also strong. The North-west Stocks advanced on Thursday's sale, and the St. Paul's attracted more attention than for a week past, the sales being unusually active in the Afternoon at an advance of one ℔ cent. The Miscellaneous Shares were higher on Canton, Cumberland Coal, the Express Stocks and Mariposa Preferred. The new Bonds of Tennessee fell back to 64½ ℔ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night. In the Public Funds the 5-20s of 1862 were firmer; Gold steady; Exchange 109⅝ ℔ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MAY 6.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅛	113⅛
American Gold Coin	114⅜	114¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	65⅛	64½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	101⅛	101⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	122⅝	123⅞
North-western Common	81	81⅜
North-western Preferred	91⅛	92⅞
Pacific Mail Company	43⅛	43⅜
St. Paul Preferred	78⅜	79⅛
St. Paul Common	64⅛	65⅞
Lake Shore	99⅞	100⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	37⅞	38
New-Jersey Central	109⅜	110⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 6, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$91,114,036 14
Gold receipts	559,080 90
Gold payments	420,468 78
Gold balance	77,290,724 38
Currency receipts	356,449 38
Currency payments	1,001,524 31
Currency balance	1,266,723 34
General balance	91,316,008 [illegible]
Customs	478,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank and Miscellaneous Shares:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MAY 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	102
City 6s, new	102⅝	102¾
Camden and Amboy	121	121½
Pennsylvania Central	113⅝	113
Reading	102⅛	102¼
Lehigh Valley	55⅞	56
Catawissa Preferred	37⅛	37⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅛	28½
Northern Central	44	44½
Lehigh Navigation	33⅝	34
Lehigh Gold Loan	93	93½

ALL NATIONAL BANKS—QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

[illegible]

The comparative statement of the movement in January and March may be thus stated:

[illegible]

The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, who recently purchased the large and eligible property on Broadway, below Exchange-place, embracing five large stores fronting Broadway and running back to New-street, have fitted up the property for offices, with a large court between the two streets; reserving for their own use a suite of splendid offices, into which they removed a few days ago. The improvement, altogether, is one of the finest in the neighborhood of Wall-street and the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. TURNER BROTHERS have recently brought forward the 7 ℔ cent. Gold Mortgage Loan of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway, the bonds being free of Government tax and constituting a first lien upon 205 miles of Road, of which 170 miles are now completed and in operation. See advertisement. It is stated that a considerable portion of the Loan of three millions has been placed in Europe.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., whose steady progress in public favor and rapid advance in business we have noted for nearly twenty years, advertise their present position on another page of the TIMES. They have acquired $19,345,840 in net assets, invested in Bond and Mortgage and United States Notes and other Stocks, after having paid losses by death to the amount of $8,364,615, and declared in dividends to policy-holders of $11,169,289. The New-York State Agent is SAMUEL H. LLOYD, No. 137 Broadway.

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,435,476; amount marketed, $1,136,767.

The following gentlemen have been elected directors of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, to serve for the year next ensuing: John Taylor Johnston, James Boorman Johnston, Sidney Dillon, Adam Norrie, John C. Green, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Benjamin Williamson, Asa Packer, Henry D. Maxwell.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF PERSONS about leaving for Europe, and also those preparing to leave the City on their summer tour, to the vaults of THE LONG ISLAND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, corner of Fulton and Front sts., Brooklyn.

The building is conveniently situated, one block from the ferry, is strictly fire-proof, and is guarded night and day by faithful watchmen.

The vaults are constructed in the most approved manner, and are absolutely burglar-proof.

All persons having securities or valuables of any kind, that should be deposited in a place of safety, are invited to call and inspect the building and vaults.

JOHN A. LOTT, President.

THOMAS MESSENGER, Vice-President.

JOHN DITMAS, Jr., Secretary.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due May 1, will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

JOHN H. DAVEY, Treasurer.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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GOLD BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

Issued only on finished road, and issue limited to about half cash cost, for sale at par and interest.

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Indorsed by State of Alabama, (issued only on finished road and limited by law to $16,000 per mile,) for sale at par and interest.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY (a road highly commended by the business men of St. Louis.) One of the cheapest gold bonds on the market. Price, 85½ and interest.

The 7 per cent. gold bonds are free of United States tax, and can be registered. For sale by

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J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 6, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

[illegible]

COTTON—Has been more active, and quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,100 bales, including 641 bales to shippers, 873 bales to spinners and 306 bales to speculators. Also, 900 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales basis Low Middling, for May, 21⅛c.; 500 bales do., for June, 21⅛c.@21¼c.; 300 bales do., for July, 22c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18⅞	18⅞	19	19⅛
Good Ordinary	20⅛	20⅜	21	21⅛
Low Middling	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜
Middling	23	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜
Good Middling	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 6, 1870.

The Weehawken Cattle Market rises every succeeding week in importance as a large general mart for Live Stock. Trade there on this forenoon was slow at high prices. The grades of horned Cattle were from common to good; but although we quote common in this instance, be it understood we apply it to grades as bred not to butcher's meat. All the Cattle on sale were in good order and well ripe for slaughter. Prices ranged from 15c.@16¼c. ℔ lb. There were no sales this forenoon of Sheep or Veal, as during the entire of the past week sales have been carried on in all descriptions of Live Stock at those yards. The stable for the accommodation of horses on sale is being rapidly pushed forward.

SALES TODAY.

[illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 6.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Fisher vs. Luling; case settled. Papers in the Clerk's office.

By Judge McCunn.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 6.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 6.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO LAW STUDENTS.

All those applicants for admission to the Bar, who have been favorably reported by the two Com- [illegible]

[illegible]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

VOID PATENT.

The Shaw & Wilcox Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., vs. George W. Lovejoy.—[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—MAY 7.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

INJURIES CAUSED BY SLIPPERY STAIRS ON STEAM-BOATS—OWNERS OF BOAT NOT LIABLE—$10,000 FOR A BROKEN KNEE-PAN.

James Fowler vs. The Harlem and New-York Navigation Company.—The plaintiff in this case was a passenger on board the steam-boat *Sylvan Shore*, belonging to defendant, and plying between Peck-slip and Harlem. In passing from the upper to the lower deck, he slipped on the smooth brass covering of the stairs, "had his heels thrown in air," and sustained a fracture of the knee-pan and other injuries, for which he sought to recover damages from the Company to the amount of $10,000. [illegible]

Ex-Recorder Smith for plaintiff; —— Anderson for defendant.

Police Trials.

Nineteen policemen were yesterday called to answer, before Commissioner BRENNAN, for various offences, comprised under the general heads of neglect of duty, violations of the rules and improper conduct. The only case having any general interest was that of Patrolman LAWRENCE CRONIN, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who was charged with clubbing Officer GORMAN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. The affair occurred on the corner of Greenwich and Liberty streets, where CRONIN was on post, because of the opening at the new Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, and GORMAN coming along in citizen's dress, CRONIN ordered him to move on when he paused to converse with a friend. GORMAN answered that he was an officer of that Precinct, to which CRONIN replied that he did not care if he was, and it is averred, after striking him with his club, took him as a prisoner to the old Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house in Cortlandt-street, where Sergeant DOYLE, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was in charge. A charge of assault and battery being made against him, GORMAN denied its truth, whereupon CRONIN struck him with his club, felling him to the floor. This occurred in presence of DOYLE, who then locked up GORMAN and sent CRONIN out on post again. Mr. BRENNAN severely reprimanded Sergt. DOYLE for his conduct, and referred the case of CRONIN to the Board. The latter in his defense claimed that GORMAN was drunk, and having knocked off his cap, snatched away his club and struck him with it.

Quick Work.

The steam-ship *Morro Castle*, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company line, sailed from Pier No. 4 North River April 21, at 3 P. M., for Havana via Nassau. April 22, at 3 P. M., seventy-five miles south-east of Cape Henry, fell in with the steam-ship *Cleopatra*, of the Vera Cruz line, in distress, and with machinery disabled; took her hawser and started for Cape Henry. At 5 P. M. parted the hawser, rounded to, gave our hawser and started again at 5½ P. M.; towed the *Cleopatra* into Hampton Roads to an anchor, stood to sea; discharged pilot off Cape Henry Light on Saturday morning, April 23, at 4 A. M.; just thirty-six hours from the time of sailing from New-York. The *Morro Castle* is commanded by Capt. RICHARD ADAMS.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEACH-ST., NEW-York, cures all diseases of a peculiar nature without exposure, trouble or change of diet. Let those who despair of getting cured elsewhere, or have been pronounced incurable, consult the Doctor at once, and they will be astonished at the speedy cures which he makes. Consult him and satisfy yourself. Forty years' successful practice.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor in one week by DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial. $5 a pint. No. 2 Bond-st., late No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 2 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by DR. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that DR. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to DR. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD—STRAYED FROM THE St. James Hotel on Tuesday at 12 M., a small black and tan terrier, very fat, with metal and leather collar marked "Dunning Davies." Apply at Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP.

Including glass cases, tables, shelving, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, desks, window-shades, &c. Apply at once. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

BILLIARDS.

Great reduction in Billiard-tables at W. H. GRIFFITH'S Factory, No. 40 Vesey-st. Now is your time to buy and be not humbugged any more by the cat-gut cushions and other makers' common made tables.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1870.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES recognize that between the 1st of May and the 1st of October, on Saturdays, the office hours be considered as ending at 3½ P. M.

J. D. Jones, President Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
Ellwood Walter, President Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
J. P. Paulison, President Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
Wm. Lecomey, Vice-President Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
T. B. Bleecker, Jr., Vice-Pres. New-York Mut'l Ins. Co.
Danl. D. Smith, President Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.
John S. Tappan, Vice-President Union Mutual Ins. Co.
Robinson & Cox, Attorneys United States Lloyds.
John A. Parker, President Great Western Ins. Co.
Lawson & Walker, Attorneys California Ins. Union.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 3 West 15th-st., (near Broadway,) on TUESDAY, the 10th of May, 1870. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

HOFFMAN & PERSON, MANUFACTURERS of show-cases in silver-plate, black-walnut, &c. The Patent Magic Hinge. [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARMORY OF THE 22D REGIMENT.

WOOD BROTHERS

have removed their entire stock of fine

PLEASURE CARRIAGES,

embracing every variety for City, Park and Road Driving, to the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment,

14th-St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

Attention is called to the fact that these Carriages are fresh stock, exclusively of their own manufacture, of the newest designs and most perfect finish, made for the present season to stock their new ware-rooms, No. 740 Broadway, but, owing to the late accident, the reconstruction of the rebuilding of their warehouse, have been removed to the above Armory, on 14th-st., and are to be

SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

Elegant Close Coaches	-	$1,000
Landaus	-	$1,500 to 1,650
Clarences	-	1,400 to 1,650
Wagons	-	350 to 400

THESE CARRIAGES HAVE NO SUPERIOR IN ELEGANCE, DURABILITY OR FINISH.

Prices fixed, and every Carriage offered for sale is equal in quality to those built to order.

GUARANTEES MADE GOOD IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNION.

THEY ALSO OFFER

PONY CARRIAGES, New Designs, for - - - - $150

PONY CARRIAGES, With Movable Seat for Servants - - - 200

HORSES FOR SALE AT STABLES of A. T. STEWART & CO., corner Amity and Wooster sts.

CARPETS.

SMITH BROTHERS,

SUCCESSORS TO

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

NO. 738 BROADWAY.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,

RUGS, MATS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.

NEW STYLES DAILY RECEIVED.

SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

GOODS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO., No. [illegible], opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store, Importers of South American Horse-hair, Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.

Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Woven-wire Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Patent Adjustable Spring Bed Bottoms.
Feathers, Feather-beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Bolsters and Pillows [illegible]
order. Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated in moth and removed all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.

JOHN H. WILCOX,
Formerly of Mellen & Wilcox.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK FOR THE POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 5, 1870.

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 o'clock M., 26th of May, 1870, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought-iron work exhibited in plans and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.

[illegible]

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

To Railroad Contractors:

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., New-York, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry, bridging and ballasting of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the State of Minnesota, extending from the Dalles of the St. Louis River, to the Red River, the western boundary of Minnesota, (a distance of about 230 miles,) including everything requisite to complete the road-bed for a single track, and necessary side tracks, ready to receive the superstructure. Proposals may be for the work in detail or by the mile.

[illegible]

J. GREGORY SMITH, President Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, FURNITURE, good will and fixtures of the Bolsgardner House; this popular and well-known hotel is situated opposite the Lebanon Valley and New-York Railroad Depot, and in close proximity to the Pennsylvania Central and other depots. For particulars apply to BOMGARDNER HOUSE, Harrisburg, Penn.

WANTED—A MACHINE SHOP, FOR IMmediate use, with power and tools sufficient to employ 25 to 50 machinists. Send terms and location, and address SMITH & SAYRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 52 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. [illegible] Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KILPATRICK, No. [illegible] Broad-st., near Chatham.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Friday afternoon's chill day in real estate matters, and the Exchange Sales-room, yesterday, presented a very quiet appearance. There was hardly anything stirring in that particular line.

[illegible] sold, by order of the Supreme Court, the three-story brick house and lot, No. 32 [illegible] street, on the north side of Old Hardings [illegible] street, 250 feet west of Sixth-avenue, to J. H. ROBINSON, for $5,600. THOMAS H. LANDON, referee.

Summary of Yesterday's Sales.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

Leases Recorded.

[illegible]

Mortgages.

[illegible]

Satisfactions.

[illegible]

Lis Pendens.

[illegible]

Judgments.

[illegible]

Liens.

[illegible]

Lease Recorded.

[illegible]

Mortgages.

[illegible]

Satisfactions.

[illegible]

Lis Pendens.

[illegible]

Judgments.

[illegible]

Liens.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY HOME, WORTH $8,000, or $6,000, or $7,000.

FOR $4,500 OR $4,000 CASH.

A beautiful country home, near the City, in a healthy locality, accessible in 45 to 50 minutes from down-town, on up-town, HIGHTSTOWN STILLS a day. Farm 6 A. M. to suitable; large lot of ground; gas, water and many other convenience; house new and thoroughly built; can now be obtained by paying $1,000 to $2,000 down and the balance in quarterly payments to the amount of the rent of such a house, so that the real cost of owning such a home will amount to no more than the above small payments. You should go and SEE the house. Particulars at No. 205 Broadway, of Mr. COGSWELL.

THE CITY OF THE SEA!
THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK.
VILLA LOTS
AT NEW-BRIGHTON,
STATEN ISLAND,
To be sold
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
MAY 18, 1870,
ON THE PREMISES.

This property has been held in reserve for many years, and offered for the previous historic [illegible] sold, but having recently changed hands, it is now for the first time in the market. [illegible]

LOCATION UNSURPASSED!
VIEWS UNEQUALED!
FREE FROM NUISANCES!
BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS!

Descriptive maps, with full particulars, [illegible] of the premises, can be obtained of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.; of Phelps, Fellow & Co., No. 128 Broadway, or of the Managers,

E. TEACY ARNOLD & CO.,
No. 19 Broadway.

WOOLEN FACTORY AND MACHINERY.—The entire plant, complete in machinery, of the Beaver Brook Manufacturing Company, office No. 77 Cedar-st., of Phelps, Fellow & Co., the Company, situate in the town of Saugerties, Ulster Co. The premises are in good order, a portion of the machinery is new, and all of it was put in good condition last year. Terms easy.

The property consists of a factory building three feet, four stories, with dye-house 35x75 feet, dream chimney.

2 tenement houses, 2 tenements and boarding-house.
1 tenement house, 1 tenement.
1 house, 1 tenement for superintendent.
1 stable, 1 store-house, 1 blacksmith-shop, with tools.

Gas-works for gas, coke, with stills.
1 steam-engine, boiler.
1 office building and carpenter's shop, &c., &c.
1 acres of land, with water privilege, about 20 feet fall; wheel in good order, and all shafting, machinery, etc.

1 spinning jacks, 120 spindles.
2 looms, for fancy cassimeres and other fancies.
2 looms, for fancy cassimeres.

With necessary hackles, gigs, 27 machines in running order. The Mill has been in operation up till within a few weeks. It is now in charge of a receiver, by whom the machinery is to be moved every day.

The property can be seen by applying to Mr. ELI LOGAN, on the premises. Particulars given at the office of the assignee.

Proposals in writing will be received for the whole or for the plant at my office, where the machinery can be seen.

The property is offered free from all incumbrances. Office, 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee,
No. 205 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms for sale. Orange is a very healthy place, and now free from F. F. for the last 10 years. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACK, WILLIS & SMITH, 245 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A.M. Office, corner Main and Cross-sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FOR ON THE SOUND, NEAR the City, a new house, eighteen rooms, stable and garden; bathing beach in front; a few rods; one driven in every direction; there are no mosquitoes; it faces south and west; the air vertical and delightful; it is very adjacent for the hot nine Summers, and knows whereof he affirms the hottest on the Sound is one of the finest; there is always a breeze; the place is adjacent to a good hotel, and the cottage is sufficiently near for a family to board there should they desire to engage board-keeping. JOSEPH F. FIBESON, No. 11 Wall-st.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, THE finely located cottage of C. W. Satterlee, situated on the Passaic River, within easy distance of Rutherford's Park, first station on Erie Railroad; house of seven fifty feet, square, containing about twenty rooms; lawn neatly and finely graded with old trees; garden stocked with choice fruit; stable, carriage-house, ice-house, laundry, hot-house, &c.; rent $1,200. J. S. SATTERLEE, No. 41 William-st.

TO LET—AT MORRISTOWN, N.J., FOR THE Summer or a term of years, the house of John Henry Wright, Esq., and family, in the most desirable house in that city, and is fully furnished; the grounds contain nearly seven acres. Also, a small new house in the best part of the town. For particulars apply to

HOBBS & NICHOLAS, No. 48 Exchange-place.

TO LET, FURNISHED—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, No. 2 Pierrepont-st., near Hicks-st., near Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; all improvements. Apply to JOHN E. KENNADAY, No. 31 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, delightfully located; Rye, Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Cornwall, Monmouth, Irvington, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Fort Lee, New-York and Brooklyn. Furnish of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

CHEAP RENT—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE of Two Hundred, opposite the Narrows; rent, $400. Inquire of E. HOPKINS, 2nd Hamilton, or H. & J. HOPKINS, No. 140 Reade-st.

TO RENT—A FOUR-STORY, ENGLISH-basement brick house, No. 114 East 31st-st.; rent, $1,400. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,359 Broadway.

TO RENT—A SEMI-DETACHED VILLA, Jersey City Heights, near Hilton Park Station, N.J.; water, gas, bath-rooms, and all conveniences; rent cheap. Inquire of C. J. ROE, Pulaski-st., Waverly.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
On Broadway, Broad and New Sts.,
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
Apply to
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices in second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A first-class hotel (with about ninety rooms) on Broadway, below Stewart's upper store; furniture and equipments in good order; price of furniture and of fixtures and other information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—HANDSOME office No. 31 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Address stating business, X. A., Box 180 Times Office.

A FINE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, 25x50 feet; 25 by 75. Terms very low. No. 18 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MOSES WILKIE, Auctioneer.

SIX LOTS NORTH-EAST CORNER 57TH AVENUE AND 58TH-ST., OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK, AT AUCTION.

R. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building), New-York:

FIFTH-AVENUE—North-east corner of 74th-st.—Four lots, being south 100 by 100 feet.

SIXTH-AVENUE—Two lots, north side, adjoining avenue lots, each 25x100.

These lots are on the highest part of 5th-av., overlooking Central Park and all the lakes, and are located that the view can never be obstructed, and in the vicinity of the Lenox Library and other first-class improvements.

5th-av. is flagged, curbed, guttered, graded and sewered. 74th and 75th sts. are graded and sewered. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHN H. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

BY MEARS & PEREGRINE & CO.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 119 BROADWAY,
THURSDAY, May 12, 1870,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, (by direction of Isaac H. Kelsey, Trustee,)

POSITIVE AUCTION SALE
OF FOURTEEN WEST-SIDE LOTS,
Between Central Park and Grand Boulevard, on 60th-st., near 8th-av., being a portion of the
MULBERRY ESTATE,
FIVE LOTS, WITH GORES,
North side 60th-st., 225 feet west of 8th-av.
NINE LOTS,
South side 60th-st., 275 feet west of 8th-av., and 275 feet west of Central Park.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 119 Broadway.

GEORGE W. SMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THE PREMISES, on THURSDAY, May 12, at 2 o'clock, a fine country seat, and two and one-fourth acres of land situated on the corner of Greenwich-ave. and Simsbury-st., in the town of Greenwich, Conn.; the land all fronts on the street; carriages can cut-house in good order; dwelling-house contains twelve rooms, kitchen and wash; water in house; fruit-trees of all kinds on the premises; sale positive; the 11½ train New-York and New-Haven Railroad from Stilt, will arrive in time for sale; premises five minutes' walk from the station. For further particulars, call on L. H. BAILEY, No. 188 Broome-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.

WOODHAVEN CENTRE PROPERTY.

JOHN H. PITKIN'S auction sales commence on the ground on MONDAY, May 9, 1870, at 2 P. M. About 1,500 lots, two double houses, one single house and a hotel (Bay View). The hotel particularly adapted to a boarding-house. Will be continued on TUESDAY, May 10, to commence at 12 o'clock M. The best Accident trains are leave East New-York for Woodhaven at 11 A. M. Get tickets at the Howard House, price 25 cents. Now is the time to buy Woodhaven Centre property, while it is cheap.

JOHN H. PITKIN,
Auctioneer and General Agent.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—FIVE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, on Gramercy Park, at auction, on the premises, the above beautifully located property, on very easy terms. The view of the square, Narrows and surrounding country is most extensive, and is, without exaggeration, to those wishing healthy, cheap and convenient homes in the country, rarely met with. It is situated within one mile of the heart of the City, within one and one-half miles of the Narrows, with element above and below it. Two property can be located at any hour of the day by taking the steamer at the foot of Whitehall-street. Seventy per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Possession of the above property can be obtained at private sale previously to May 12 by application to

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FISBURY, 18 Broad-st.
M. TOMPKINS, No. 28 William-st., or
J. F. ELLERY, No. 302 Grand-st.

J. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, AT WASHINGTON (BLACKWELL'S) HALL, FULTON-ST.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF 200 ASTORIA (LONG ISLAND CITY) LOTS, By order of A. W. WINANS and A. & H. A. JACKSON, Esqs.

Splendidly situated, with commanding views, on Broadway, Grand-st., Jamaica-ave., 24th, 25th, 10th, 11th and 12th avenues, adjoining Schneider's Cabinet-maker's Association, equidistant from and between Hunter's Point and Ridge Ferries; ready sales by cars, Hallett's boats and ferry. The future solons by Prospect-ave. and Long Island Railroad. It must, considering its admirable location, directly opposite City of New-York, Central Park, the ever-growing, the direction of the City being Hell Gate improvements, the consolidation of the principal villages of Queens County (Astoria is the Great Gate) into Long Island City, Astoria, the Great Gate, and Long Island City, the distance to Newark, the Hell Gate

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Meeting at the St. Denis Hotel—Miss Anthony's Remarks—Resolutions, &c.—The Coming Convention—Comic Takes—"Canary-Birds."

The advertisement of the St. Denis Hotel asserts that "all the delicacies of the season" will be provided for its guests. In order to fulfil this promise, the reading-room of the establishment was given up to the ladies yesterday afternoon, as a suitable locality for the monthly meeting of the local Suffrage Association. The rear window commanded a fine view of clothes hanging up to dry, insignia of the slavery of woman at the present day, while within, spittoons were provided and stationed in convenient places, insignia of woman's freedom in the good times coming. About half an hour after the time advertised Mrs. BLAKE called the twenty ladies and seven reporters present to order, and the meeting was opened with a reading of the minutes of the last meeting by Mrs. CROSBY. They were adopted unanimously, together with a resolution of sympathy with Mrs. Dr. SUSAN SMITH, of Philadelphia, "or any other woman."

Miss ANTHONY, who, like Paddy Dunbar, "had just come out of the West," was invited to speak. She began by stating that she never had paid the income tax and she never would. If men wanted to put SUSAN B. in jail she would go. She had nothing attachable except a silk dress given to her by ANNA DICKINSON. She doubted if they could take that. It was time for women to protest strongly against the payment of the income tax. The inconsistency of taxation without representation should be brought before the Courts, and it would be. She had just returned from her first lecture tour, and found a strong feeling in the West in favor of the enfranchisement of women. Whenever she put the question as to whether women should vote, she discovered that all of the audience that voted voted yes. She thought that there was probably the same feeling in New-York State, since she did not want to believe the West was so far ahead of the Empire State. She alluded to the Suffrage bill before the House of Commons, and had been told that the passing of a bill to its second reading there was equivalent to passing it to its third reading here. After all, the great need was to have the question thoroughly debated. Again, she did not want the suffrage unless it came through an amendment to the Federal Constitution. She did not want to have to claim the right to vote from low and ignorant men.

Mrs. WILBOUR, who had just entered, arrayed "in purple and fine linen," protested against appealing to men.

Miss ANTHONY said that the refusal of the ballot to women by the white men was the result of an ignorance and barbarism which they were trying to enlighten, and "they were getting light mighty fast."

Miss BATES, of Philadelphia, a lady bearing a strong resemblance to Miss DICKINSON, thought the question was not a woman question, but a human question. Not to mistake a lady for a "strong-minded" woman was to underrate her mental qualifications. She thought we would never have nobler men until we had nobler mothers; therefore the standard of womanhood should be elevated. She added that they "courted notoriety," and she believed that misrepresentation would do them good.

Mrs. BLAKE spoke on the subject of having women as census-takers. It might be the only way of ascertaining a woman's true age. The Superintendent who excluded them from the office and acted in accordance with the law did right, but the law was oppressive. She offered the following resolution:

Whereas, By the recent action of the Superintendent of the Census it becomes evident that, according to the act of May 23, 1850, women are not eligible to the office of taker of the census; therefore

Resolved, That this Association protests against this enactment as unjust and oppressive, and earnestly calls for its repeal.

The resolution was adopted. Miss ANTHONY objected that the Government could not give salaried offices to those who could not pay anything back. Referring to the fact that some women were postmasters in their native villages, she claimed that only those who had worked for GRANT or his father obtained offices. She proposed that they should hold the ballot before 1872 and win the full share of the lucrative offices with good work and full pay. That was what they wanted. The Democracy of Illinois would put the woman suffrage plank in their next platform, and the Republicans were "trembling in their boots" for fear the Democracy would do what they did not dare to do. She told the Democracy how to manage the Republicans.

Mrs. SUMMERBY—You show your colors too much for a politician.

Miss ANTHONY—Oh no; I only can tell them what to do.

Miss IDA FRANCIS LEGGATT stated that the strong, sinewy women with brains and intellect wanted the ballot. They were the women who dared to say what the world ought to be, and not what it is. According to her classification they comprised about all the women in existence. Because they wore a petticoat instead of a pair of trousers, they had no vote. Woman was naturally virtuous, but what could she do when starvation on twenty-five cents a day was at her door, especially if she had a fine form and a pretty face? Women who were happy did not want to vote. They had everything they wanted. She ridiculed the idea of woman's wishing a protector. Men were to blame for women's frivolities. Yet women could not get along without men or men without women. But women wanted a field to float their ideas. The lady closed by stating that she had not come dressed for the reporters, but would appear next time in low-necked dress, short sleeves, &c., for their benefit. She wore a red shawl, maroon-colored over-skirt, and black under-skirt, with a small saucer-shaped hat, surmounted by a few flowers, setting on some dark curls.

It was announced that the anniversary meeting would begin on Tuesday morning at Apollo Hall. Hon. R. G. INGERSOLL, Mrs. COLE, Miss PHOEBE COUZINS, Mrs. STANTON and others will speak.

Mrs. BLAKE objected to the inference that only unhappy women wanted the ballot, and stated that all the anti-slavery men were not slaves.

Miss ANTHONY thought that those who were kept like canary-birds in gilt wire cages did not want to vote. She was sure that if a woman was ill-treated by her husband or brother, &c., she would be converted. As long as they were well treated by their male relations they did not want the suffrage. Some discussion ensued on this point, after which, with a vote of thanks to the proprietor of the hotel, the meeting adjourned.

Fourteenth Ward Colored Republican Association.

The members of the Fourteenth Ward Colored Republican Association met last evening in the basement of Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets. The Association was organized but a short time since and held its first meeting on the 29th of April, when WM. FREEMAN was elected permanent President, and BENJAMIN MEYERS Secretary. It numbers 300 members, the greater portion of whom attended the second weekly meeting last evening. Hon. M. FITCH delivered a lengthy address, making an earnest exhortation to avoid the political crimes of the Democrats, such as repeating, &c., and pointing out the advantages of adhering faithfully to the Republican cause. He said that he did not see why this State should not have an African Lieutenant-Governor in the course of time. Indeed, he prophecied the election of a colored Assemblyman ere long. He extolled the good features in the character of colored people, winding up with an appeal to all colored voters to work for the overthrow of Tammany and "their natural enemies—Irish Democratic politicians."

WM. BONER, of the Third Assembly District Union Republican Association, and Dr. RENNY added a few remarks. The meeting then adjourned till Thursday evening next.

Republican County Convention—Organizing Opposition to Tammany.

The Republican County Convention of New-York met last evening, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE being elected as temporary Chairman. Some slight conflict arose as to who should be permanent Chairman, which resulted in the election of JOHN S. GRIDLEY, the former President, in opposition to WILLIAM A. DARLING. A motion made by Mr. STUART to appoint a Committee to confer with the opponents of Tammany in relation to the approaching nomination, after a long discussion, was finally carried, and the Committee appointed. The members of the Committee were announced by the chair, after which the meeting adjourned.

Affray with Serious Results.

A fracas occurred last evening in the rum hole of Assistant Alderman JOHN HAMPSON, No. 223 Wooster-street, corner of Amity-street. One MICHAEL MECHLER, a shoe-maker living at No. 46 Amity-street, received a message that HAMPSON desired to see him and went to the saloon. Upon arriving there he found he had been deceived, and instead of HAMPSON he found there one CHAS. GOLDEN and a man supposed to be named REED, both of whom assaulted him, and the former of whom struck him a violent blow on the head with a bottle, inflicting a severe wound over the eye. The Police were called, but before Officer RAE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who responded, arrived, both the ruffians had escaped. The wounded man was conveyed to his home, where he was attended by a neighboring physician, who found his hurts to be of a severe but not dangerous character. Capt. HEDDEN is on the lookout for GOLDEN, who is well known to the Police, and will probably be arrested.

Another affray occurred yesterday at the Ashburton Hotel, corner of Fortieth-street and Sixth-avenue. BARTALO COLLENDER, the colored cook of the house, had a quarrel with CHRISTOPHER KURTH, the head waiter, which culminated in blows, and KURTH having recourse to the only weapon at hand, struck COLLENDER on the head with a glass, inflicting a [illegible] ... arrested. The accused was arrested, and locked up in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, and will be arraigned this morning before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

WORKING MEN'S UNION.

Sympathy with French Working Men—The Eight-hour Law and Public Works.

The Working Men's Union of this City held a semi-monthly meeting at No. 237 Bowery last evening, Mr. JAMES E. PURDY presiding. Several trades were reported as being in a satisfactory state, and among them those of the painters, stair-builders and bakers. A communication from the Arbeiter Union was received, containing an invitation to their festival on the 22d inst. An address, prepared by Gen. CLUSERET, tendering sympathy to the working men of France, was read and tabled as a political document. A communication from the iron-moulders of Peekskill was read, stating that their strike still continued. A report was made that there was no want of bricklayers anywhere at present, although the bosses there had advertised to the contrary. Mr. JOHN KRUGER was elected Second Vice-President, to fill a vacancy, and installed. A motion was carried that the Corresponding Secretary draw up an address of sympathy to the working men of France on strike now, chiefly miners and iron-workers. It was also resolved that the Corresponding Secretary ask the Governor to appoint a member of the Union one of the Committee for examining the State Prison contracts, and that the Corresponding Secretary ask the Governor whether the Eight-hour law was in force as far as concerned the erection of public buildings. Mr. P. PAPIN, a humanitarian pioneer, lately from France, was introduced and addressed the meeting on colonization on the part of working men. The meeting then adjourned.

Base-Ball—Union vs. Mutual.

Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather yesterday afternoon, and the rain which fell during the first portion of the game, an unusually large concourse of spectators assembled at the Union Grounds to witness the second match between the Unions, of Morrisania, and the Mutuals, of New-York. The result of the last contest had awakened quite a lively interest in the present game. Up to the end of the fourth inning the Unions led the score, after which the Mutuals put in MARTIN as pitcher, to whose "slows" must be attributed the result of the game, which ended by giving only 2 runs on the last five innings to their opponents. The most intense interest centered in the last innings, when the Mutuals had 1 to tie and 2 to win, and finally succeeded in scoring 4 runs, amid much applause:

UNION.	O.	R.	MUTUAL.	O.	R.
Austin, 1st b.	4	1	Swandell, s. s.	3	[illegible]
Kenny, r. f.	4	1	E. Mills, 1st b.	3	[illegible]
Faber, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Flanly, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Higham, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	C. Mills, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bass, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Martin, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Birdsall, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Patterson, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Eggler, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gedney, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nelson, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shelley, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wolters, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	27	14	Total	27	17

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Mutual	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17

Umpire—JOHN WILDEY, of Mutual Club.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

From the official statement of the gross receipts of the "Sheltering Arms Bazaar," it appears that they amount to $80,000, out of which the expenses and commissions on goods sent to the Bazaar to be sold, are to be deducted.

The New-York Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will open a new Mission Chapel at No. 36 Allen-street, near Broome-street, on Sunday. There will be preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., and addresses at 3 o'clock in the afternoon by Messrs. DANIEL DREW, JOHN D. SLAYBACK, W. K. PEYTON and others. Singing by PHILIP PHILLIPS.

Last evening, the Church of St. Philip, in Mulberry-street, between Houston and Bleecker, of which Rev. BENJAMIN F. DE COSTA is pastor, and the congregation of which is composed of colored people, was the scene of an interesting ceremony, being the administration of the rite of confirmation to twenty-three adult candidates by Bishop POTTER. The occasion was one of great interest, as it was an official recognition by the head of this diocese of the colored communicants of the Episcopal Church, and naturally attracted a very large congregation notwithstanding the inclemency of the evening.

The German Legal Aid Society of this City held a regular monthly meeting at No. 10 Stanton-street last evening, Mr. S. HERZBERG presiding. A report was made showing that during the past month applications to the Society were made in forty-seven law cases; that Mr. E. PERTZ has insured his life for $500 for the benefit of the Society; that the Society numbers now 234 members, and that the receipts for the last month amounted to $61 82 and the expenditures to $45 82.

Rev. C. C. GOSS will deliver a discourse to-morrow evening on that noted passage, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," in the Church on Fiftieth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge BEDFORD sentenced JAMES HENNESSY to State Prison for five years for an attempt to rob JOHN MILLER, in Eighteenth-street, at a late hour at night. JOHN ALEXANDER, jointly indicted with HENNESSY, was acquitted. JOHN ELLIS, reported to be a notorious emigrant swindler, was tried on a charge of having defrauded DANIEL LEARY, an emigrant, out of $900 in gold, in October last, by the "belt game." The complainant's story was very straightforward and simple, but was not sufficient in a legal point to convict ELLIS, who was finally acquitted. The Court then adjourned until Thursday next.

The Board of Managers of the Wilson Industrial School and Mission held their quarterly meeting at the Mission-house corner of Avenue A and St. Mark's-place, yesterday afternoon. After the reports of the various Committees were read, addresses were made by Rev. HARVEY D. GANSE, Rev. T. S. HASTINGS and Rev. J. WILLARD.

JOHN G. WHITTIER, the poet, is now a guest of Col. JULIAN ALLEN, Brooklyn, where he has been over a week, and is to have a reception by the Union League and at the house of his host next week.

The case of DAVIS H. DUNN, MICHAEL EGAN, DAVID BECK and JAMES KEELEY, charged with stealing $5,000 worth of English tapestry carpet, belonging to A. T. STEWART & Co., from the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, on the 16th of April, came up at the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice COULTER, yesterday afternoon, and was again adjourned without any new facts being elicited. Monday was set down for the further hearing of the case, when it is expected it will be concluded in that Court.

The motion on the part of JAMES FISK, Jr., for leave to file and serve a supplemental complaint in his action against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, came up yesterday morning before Justice CARDOZO. The moving papers consisted of the original complaint, which has already been published, the proposed supplemental complaint, and a number of affidavits.

CHRISTOPHER E. DUGAN, the Post-office carrier who is alleged to have embezzled a letter containing $250, gave bail in $5,000, before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, to appear for examination on Monday next at 2 P. M. The punishment for the offense with which he is charged is illimitable, according to statute, provided it is not less than six months' imprisonment and not less than $1,000 fine.

The son of A. LANG, of No. 206 William-street, who is charged with having shipped a box of explosive oils on board of the steamer *George Washington*, by means of which the vessel was nearly destroyed by fire, was examined before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday. He testified to having seen the box packed in his father's shop by a man who was a stranger to him. Deputy Marshal CROWLEY gave the substance of a conversation with the prisoner at the time of the arrest, in which the latter acknowledged that he endeavored to keep the real contents of the box from A. KOMP, who insured it for him, besides claiming that it was prepared by a strange man who was then at the South.

JULIUS HENNETT, aged thirty-five years, and a native of Prussia, was arrested yesterday by Detective BENNETT, of the Central office, on a charge of larceny. When the accused was arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, JOHN DAVENPORT, an employe of the Board of Education, stated that HENNETT had stolen a large quantity of books belonging to the Board. In one instance he had carried off a book valued at $60, and as the prisoner confessed his guilt the Magistrate held him for trial.

Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, the inmates of the dwelling No. 290 West Twelfth-street were startled by the terrific leap of Mrs. MARIA BATES, aged forty years, who had thrown herself from the roof into the yard, falling a distance of eighty feet. She had been partially insane and seemed afraid of being turned out of her apartments. Death ensued in a few minutes after her leap, and Coroner ROLLINS was duly notified. Deceased had $1,000 in a savings bank, and a daughter residing in New-Jersey.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, MICHAEL MCGARREN was charged by an officer of the Nineteenth Precinct with criminal carelessness in blasting rocks on a waste lot at the corner of Fifty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue. He was fined in $25, failing to pay which he was locked up.

LEWIS F. SNOW, of the firm of WHITE, FOWLER & Co., at No. 516 Broadway, caused the arrest of CHARLES W. BENSON, one of their employes, who had stolen eleven tons of coal, valued $75. The property was disposed of by the accused while he was superintending the discharge of cargo. BENSON was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, and confessing his guilt, was remanded for trial.

JOHN MCKIERNEY, a child two and a half years of age, whose parents live at No. 149 West Fifty-second-street, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by the falling of a part of a building in Sixth-avenue, near Fifty-second-street. The house was being torn down, and a number of women and children had gathered near for the purpose of securing the rubbish, all of whom escaped uninjured with the exception of MCKIERNEY. The remains were taken in charge by the Twenty-second Precinct Police, and the Coroner notified.

A meeting of the Wm. M. Tweed Association of the Eighth Assembly District was held last evening at Harmony Hall, in Essex-street, for the purpose of advocating the nomination of Mr. JOHN GRUBER for Assistant Alderman of that district. Mr. C. P. HAUGHARN presided, and Mr. STEPHEN LEE acted as Secretary. There was a large attendance, and much unanimity and enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. MORRIS GOODHEART and LUKE COZZANS, and several gentlemen who spoke in the German language.

In the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice BIXBY, yesterday, JEREMIAH LYNCH was arraigned on complaint of KATE and MARY A. COHR, two sisters, who charged him with attempting to outrage their persons, the attempt on the former being made on the 30th April, and on the latter on the 12th March. Failing to carry out his infamous purpose, he committed an atrocious assault on the young ladies on each occasion. The ruffian was committed to answer in default of bail in $500.

CHARLES RUDOLPH, No. 327 Eighth-avenue, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged ISAAC DRYFOUS with obtaining 2,600 cigars from him on the strength of a forged check on the Atlantic Bank. He was committed to answer.

SOLOMON LEVY, who owns a low den in West Broadway, near Canal-street, was arrested yesterday for interfering with an officer who was arresting some negro girls. When asked by Justice HOGAN why he kept such a place he replied that Mr. MCGREGOR, the Superintendent of Buildings, refused him a permit to change the interior of the building because he had no money. The Magistrate asked if MCGREGOR did business in that way, when LEVY said, "He doesn't charge money himself for a permit, but he sends you to an attorney who does." LEVY, after this revelation, was discharged by the Magistrate, who seemed much astonished at the statement.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS, at No. 338 East Twenty-sixth-street, on the body of JAMES BANQUO, aged six years, who died from the effects of injuries sustained on Wednesday, by being crushed between a wagon and a tree.

MARY MARSHALL quarreled on Thursday night, at No. 19 Washington-street, with MARY MULLER and seriously wounded her on the head with an ax. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday, the prisoner was remanded for trial.

ANDREW BYRNE, a laborer, aged thirty years, who lives in South Brooklyn, while at work yesterday on a canal-boat at Pier No. 45 East River, fell from the deck into the hold, striking upon his head, and receiving such severe injuries that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition.

JACOB GRAHELEY, of No. 82 Ninth-avenue, was thrown from his truck yesterday in Broadway, and had his arm broken. He was cared for by the Police.

CHARLES ERVIN, fourteen years of age, while playing in the stable of Judge HILTON, corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Madison-avenue, was kicked by a horse and had his leg broken. He was taken to his home at No. 100 East Thirty-eighth-street.

JAMES GILMARTIN yesterday afternoon fell into the sewer, now in course of construction, at the corner of Fifty-second-street and Fifth-avenue, and injured his head severely. He was taken to the Bellevue Hospital.

Police Officer MICHAEL YAGER, of the Eighteenth Ward, died of heart disease yesterday. He had been a member of the Department since 1861.

MICHAEL BAKER, aged nine years, and a bootblack, assaulted THOS. NAUGHTON, a guest at the Cortlandt-street Hotel, yesterday, and stabbed him in the thigh with a knife. The Justice committed the youthful desperado for trial.

The man who had his head cut off by a Hudson River freight train on Wednesday, has been identified as JAMES BOYLE, of Tenth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The body of an unknown man, aged about forty years, with dark hair and whiskers, was found floating in the North River, yesterday, near Morris-street, and sent to the Morgue. The remains were much decomposed.

Mrs. MARGARET LASTMAN, colored, was found dead in bed yesterday at No. 125 West Thirty-fourth-street.

BROOKLYN.

A body of revenue officers, headed by Assistant Assessor WARD and supported by a detachment of Police and sixty-four marines from the Navy-yard, made a raid yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, upon premises situated in Navy-street, near York-street, with a view to seize an illicit still which was known to be located there. News of the contemplated descent had, however, oozed out, and the contraband had been safely removed to another quarter. The raid was, therefore, fruitless.

The Hudson-avenue City Railroad line will reopen in a few weeks. The cars will run between the Atlantic and Flatbush Depots and the Bridge and Jackson-street Ferries. The new cars are to be constructed after the Chicago pattern, being four feet shorter than those presently used here, having no rear platform and no conductor, the latter functionary being superseded by one of HOWSON's patent fare boxes and change gates.

At the Republican Judiciary Convention yesterday evening Hon. GEO. H. FISHER was nominated as one of the candidates for City Judge, and in accordance with a motion offered by United States District-Attorney TRACY, that the Republicans co-operate with the independent Democrats at the election of May 17, HENRY HAGNER was nominated as the other.

Mr. V. W. CAWLFIELD, organist, and Miss EVELYN LYON, soprano, will perform at the usual concert, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to-day, at 4 o'clock.

JOHN BRENNAN, a notorious rough of the Eastern District, was sentenced yesterday to one year in the Penitentiary for assaulting the conductor of a Myrtle-avenue and Greenpoint car, on the 23d of April last.

The new Police Commissioners have issued orders to the Chief of Police requesting him to see the provisions of the amended Excise law strictly enforced.

LONG ISLAND.

The ordinance of the Health Board in relation to driving cattle in the streets of the City are very oppressive to the Long Island butchers. The distance from Bull's head to Ninety-second-street Ferry, where all the cattle for Long Island are crossed, is four blocks and only four houses are passed on the route. By the regulation of the Board cattle cannot be driven through the streets after 7 A. M., and as it is impossible for butchers residing on Long Island who depend upon these yards for their supply of meats to be in the City early enough to purchase their supplies and be off before 7 A. M., they are either compelled to wait till the next morning at great expense, or employ what are termed in slang parlance "blockade-runners," who, for $5 per head, spite of Ordinance Policemen and City laws, will deliver the cattle on the ferry-boat at 8, 9, 10 and even 12 o'clock.

The following persons were installed officers of the Aquas Lodge No. 907 I. O. of G. T., last night, at Flushing: W. C. T., Turman T. Whiting; W. V. T., James Lewis; W. S., Wm. Hirrey; W. F. S., T. A. Spillit; W. T., Cornelius Martin; W. I. G., Alonzo Brokaw; W. O. G., James Shroder; P. W. C. T., John Healon, Jr.; W. C., James Wilson; R. H. S., Mrs. S. Whiting; L. H. S., Miss L. Valentine.

Lincoln Temple of Honor had a public installation Thursday evening at Flushing, and an address was delivered by T. PARSONS, of New-York. Hon. WM. WADSWORTH, assisted by D. W. C. GEO. FLEMING, installed the following officers: A. G. Hyde, W. C. F.; S. W. Lowerre, W. V. T.; C. S. Smith, W. R.; Joseph B. Frost, W. A. R.; G. W. Pople, F. R.; G. W. Haviland, Sr., W. F.; Geo. Phillips, W. U.; E. H. Pittman, D. W. U.; Frank Thorn, W. G.; J. Geisenhimer, W. S.

NEW-JERSEY.

A joint Committee of the Hudson and Essex County Boards of Freeholders inspected the docks from the Clark Thread Factory to the City Dock yesterday, and granted licenses to the owners. A large party of wharf-owners accompanied the Committee, and took dinner with them afterward. Heretofore the wharf-owners have located docks without the license of the Boards of Freeholders.

The Chosen Freeholders of Bergen and Passaic Counties have agreed to build a bridge over the Passaic River, between Acquackanonk township and Rutherford Park, at a cost not exceeding $12,000.

A great number of publicans in Passaic have been indicted for the illegal selling of liquor, and will be tried at the approaching Quarter Sessions of the Passaic County Court.

The body of an aged German woman was found floating in the river at the foot of Fifth-street, Hoboken, yesterday. The body was clad in mourning, and a small amount of money was found in a pocket-book. No marks of violence were found upon the body, and its appearance indicated that it had not been in the water more than twenty-four hours.

John WELSH, a resident of Clendening-avenue, Bergen, was held to bail by Justice CHAMBERS yesterday to answer a charge of forgery and perjury. He is accused of forging the name of his wife to notes of hand, and of swearing to false statements before the Hudson County Court.

A suit was tried in the Hudson County Court, yesterday, before Judge BEDLE, in which the question of the validity of gold contracts was involved. FREDERICK MASH sued CHRISTOPHER A. ASHING to recover payment of a bond given by the defendant and another person now deceased in 1858. The plaintiff claimed $600 and $600 accumulated interest in gold, and the defendant failing to appear, a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff. The plaintiff claimed settlement upon a gold basis, but Judge BEDLE directed the jury to render a special verdict, leaving the gold question for future decision.

The annual election of directors of the New-Jersey Central Railroad was held at Elizabethport yesterday afternoon. The following were chosen for the ensuing year: John Taylor Johnston, James Boorman Johnston, Sidney Dillon, Andrew Norrie, John C. Green, F. T. Frelinghuysen, B. Williamson, Asa Packer, H. D. Maxwell. The Board of Officers will be elected on Monday.

Attorney-General GILCHRIST, of New-Jersey, has written a letter concerning the right of Boards of Freeholders to grant wharf licenses, a question that has for some time past interested a considerable portion of the State, in which he says that the Freeholders have no power to exact compensation for licenses.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—A special order just issued from the War Department relieves from duty Brevet Brig.-Gen. Samuel Breck in the Adjutant General's Office, and directs him to repair to San Francisco to report to Brevet Major-Gen. William Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General, for temporary charge of the Military Division of the Pacific until the arrival of Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. C. Kelton. Capt. Henry M. Smith, J. T. Roundlett, Charles Wheaton, Charles Snyder, J. M. Hamilton and Brevet Major George G. White, United States Army, have been detailed for recruiting service, and ordered to report to Gen. Reeve, Superintendent of the Recruiting Service in New-York City. Capt. Samuel Adams, Brevet Major William Nelson and Brevet Lieut.-Col. George H. Crain have been detached from the same service and directed to report to Gen. Stevenson at St. Louis, for assignment to duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The following gentlemen have been designated by the Secretary of the Navy as the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, to meet on the 30th of May: Rear-Admiral H. K. Hoff, President; Commodore A. H. Pennock, Capt. William Reynolds, Surgeon Joseph Beale, Pay-master G. F. Cutter, and Chief Engineer W. W. Wood. Gen. Pitcher, Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, has also been appointed a member of the Board by the President.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 6.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened and closed quiet. The following table shows the course of the market during the day:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	94	94	94
Consols for account	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central Rail Shares	112	111¾	112
Erie Railroad Shares	18¼	[illegible]	18¼
Atlantic and Great Western Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PARIS, May 6.—The Bourse opened quiet and closed dull. Rentes opened at 74f. 70c., and closed at 74f. 85c.

FRANKFORT, May 6.—United States Five-twenty Bonds open flat at 95.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—2 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened and closed steady. Middling Uplands opened at 10⅞d., and Middling Orleans at 11¼d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 60,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken for export, and 7,000 on speculation. The stock in port is [illegible] bales, of which [illegible] are American. The receipts of the week have been [illegible] bales, of which [illegible] were American. [illegible] BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, [illegible] ₽ cental for California White, and [illegible] for No. 2 Red Western. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been [illegible] quarters, most of which is American. Corn firmer, but not greatly higher. PROVISIONS—Pork, 104s. ₽ bbl. for extra prime Mess. Lard dull. Beef firmer but not quotably higher.

LONDON, May 6.—TALLOW firmer at 44s. 6d. ₽ cwt. SUGAR easier at 31s. 9d. ₽ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on spot; Sugar afloat heavy. Calcutta Linseed firm. Linseed Oil firmer.

ANTWERP, May 6.—Petroleum opened and closed quiet but steady.

BREMEN, May 6.—Petroleum closed firmer, but unchanged.

HAMBURG, May 6.—Petroleum closed flat.

HAVRE, May 6.—Cotton opens quiet for on the spot and afloat, and closed quiet and unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 6.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and firm at $4@$6 for Spring Extra. WHEAT active during the early part of the day; closed at $1 0⅛@ for No. 1; during the afternoon active and unsettled at [illegible] seller May; [illegible] seller June. CORN firmer and active at [illegible] for No. 2; 78c. @ for no grade; during the afternoon [illegible]. OATS quiet at 47@ for regular. RYE dull and easier at [illegible] for No. 2. BARLEY nominal at [illegible] for No. 2. HIGHWINES quiet at $1 03@$1 04 for iron-bound. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK [illegible]. LARD [illegible]. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 11½c. CATTLE steady at [illegible] for shipping Beeves. Live HOGS active and firm at [illegible] for good to choice. RECEIPTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 3,100 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Barley, [illegible] Hogs. FREIGHTS [illegible] on Corn, [illegible] on Wheat to Buffalo.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 6.—COTTON firm and in fair demand; Middling, [illegible]; sales, 3,150 bales; net receipts, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; total, [illegible] bales; exports—to Havre, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; gross, [illegible] bales; total, [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; to the continent, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales to New-York [illegible]. FLOUR unchanged. CORN firmer at $1 [illegible]. OATS [illegible]. BRAN [illegible]. HAY [illegible]. MESS PORK [illegible]. BACON—Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. HAMS, [illegible]. LARD—Tierce, [illegible]; Keg, [illegible]. SUGAR [illegible]. MOLASSES—Prime [illegible]. WHISKY [illegible]. COFFEE—Fair, [illegible]. Sterling EXCHANGE, [illegible]. COTTON [illegible]. Sight Drafts on New-York, [illegible] cent. premium. GOLD, 114¾.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 06@$1 10. CORN scarce and in demand at 96c. OATS scarce at [illegible]. RYE firm and scarce; No. 2, [illegible]; No. 1 nominally, [illegible]; none offering. BARLEY dull and unchanged, with no demand. COTTON quiet and firm at [illegible] for Middling. TOBACCO in good demand with a light supply; sales, 187 hhds. at [illegible]. WHISKY firm and quiet at $1 02, with little offering. PROVISIONS dull and holders firm. MESS PORK salable at [illegible] for good brands. Bulk MEATS offered at [illegible] for Shoulders; 14½c. for Sides in small amounts. BACON scarce and less buoyant; Shoulders sold at 13¾c.; held 13c.; Sides sold at 16½c. [illegible]; held [illegible] higher. Sugar-cured HAMS in good demand at [illegible]. LARD dull and nominally 15½c. for Prime, at 19½c. for Prime, LARD dull and nominally 15½c. EXCHANGE dull at 50 discount buying, 50 premium selling; supply large.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—TOBACCO steady. COTTON dull; Middling, 21c. FLOUR firm; Fall Superfine, $4@$4 25; Extra, $4 50@$4 50; Double Extra, $4 75@$5; Triple Extra, $5 50; Family Brands, $6@$6. WHEAT active; Spring nominally higher; No. 2 Spring, [illegible]; No. 1 do. held at 98c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 05@$1 12½; No. 1 do. $1 20. CORN advancing; Mixed and Yellow, $1 10@$1 12½; White, $1 10@$1 17. OATS firm at 60@63½c. BARLEY—Prime Minnesota, $1 05. RYE firm at [illegible]. WHISKY firm at $1 02. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, [illegible]. BACON—Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. LARD quiet at 16½c. for tce., 18c. for keg. Beef CATTLE firm at $4 50@$7 50. Live HOGS steady at $7 50@$9 50. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour; 7,500 bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Corn; 3,000 bushels Oats; 1,500 bushels Barley; 1,100 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—COTTON—Stock scarce, demand light and prices unchanged. FLOUR less firm and active; Extras, $4 75@$5; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 25@$6 50; Pennsylvania do., $5 50@$6; Indiana and Ohio, $6 25@$6 50; Virginia, $6@$6 50 for Fancy. WHEAT quiet; Indiana and Pennsylvania Red, $1 25@$1 30; Delaware, $1 45. RYE commands $1 10. CORN in fair demand; Pennsylvania and Delaware Yellow, $1 11@$1 12; Western Yellow, $1 10; Mixed, $1 06. OATS dull; State, 66c.; Western, 60@65c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 20¼c.; refined, 27¼c. @29c. COFFEE—No Rio in first hands; small sales at 17c. @18¼c., gold; Laguayra, 18¼c., gold. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $30 50@$31. LARD quiet at 16½c. WHISKY lower; Western iron-bound, $1 03@$1 03½.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21@21½c.; receipts, 742 bales; exports, 539 bales; receipts of the week, 2,311 bales; exports, 5,437 bales; stock, 17,107 bales. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 50@$5. CORN active at $1 10. OATS firm at 66c. LARD firm at 17@18c. MESS PORK quiet at $32. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Sides, 16c. @17¼c.

MOBILE, May 6.—COTTON in good demand and tending upward; Middling, 21¼c. @21½c.; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 675 bales; exports, to New-York, 916 bales; to Boston, 764 bales; to New-Orleans, 111 bales; stock, 47,206 bales; receipts of the week, 4,549 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,499 bales; coastwise, 2,066 bales; sales, 5,810 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 6.—COTTON active; Middling, 21¾c. @21⅞c.; sales, 800 bales; receipts, 1,672 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,066 bales; stock, 32,201 bales Upland, and 1,677 bales Sea Island; receipts of the week, 8,280 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,460 bales; to the Continent, 336 bales; coastwise, 4,316 bales; sales, 3,600 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 6.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 4,071 bales; coastwise, 12 bales; total, 4,083 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,664 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 11,608 bales. The market to-day was steady; Middling, 21c.; Sea Islands, 45c. @61; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 493 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 6.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 20c.; receipts of the week, 202 bales; exports, coastwise, 279 bales; sales, 169 bales; stock, 849 bales. Spirits TURPENTINE dull at 37½c. ROSIN quiet and steady; Pale, $4@$5 50. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR, 10c. lower at $1 60.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK ECLECTIC LIBRARY,

No. 129 East 17th-st.

2,800 volumes English, French, German. Special attention to country subscribers and those out of town for the season, without extra charge.

Open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. A. SUTTON.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S HAT STORE.—There is now a fashionable style of Hat of the season that is not to be found at KNOX'S Hat store, at No. 212 Broadway. The custom of moving in May has, it is true, a great deal to do with the disturbance of one's wits and the inaccuracy of one's memory, but there is no likelihood of any one interested in the chapeau question forgetting the whereabouts of KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

Otis's electric call-bell, servants'-bell, table-bell, dining-room-bell, door-bells, house call-bells, burglar alarms—all rung by electricity. No one should build or live in a house without examining and understanding our telegraphic system for a residence. A house is not complete, and has not the chief of modern improvements, without it.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 6—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Halifax	N.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Portland	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Boston	N.	Clear	[illegible]
New-York	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Philadelphia	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Washington	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	S. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	Hazy	[illegible]
Charleston	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Savannah	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Oswego	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Buffalo	E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Pittsburg	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Louisville	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Mobile	N. W.	Hazy	[illegible]
New-Orleans	W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Key West	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Havana	S. E.	Clear	[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	May 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Malta	May 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	May 7	New-York	Liverpool.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the Deutschland, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters only on Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	[illegible]
Chatham, Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 6.—In steam-ship *Rhein, from Bremen.*—Justus Westerkamp, Joseph Kittel, Fanny Heron, Mr. Betts and family, R. T. Hughes, Caroline Klump, Mrs. Cronshauer, W. Anderson, H. Schlesinger, Mrs. Adamson, Louis Wagner, Marie Wagner, G. Velger, G. Gennert and family, John Lohmann, T. Reiker, A. Gieberts, Lina Tappenbeck, C. Simning, C. Scheidemantel, H. Schlegel, H. Welters, H. Otten, H. Velpert, H. Heine, L. Tielking, J. Rassiem and wife, Anna Liebig, L. von Billow, Max Frankel, G. T. Thulmann, Mr. Jennings and family, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fuller, Anna Bruggemann, C. Ferdinand and daughter, Catherine Siebert, Caroline Armbrecht, F. Kern, F. Wetzel, Caroline Hoffmann, Sophie Prager, L. Hess, F. Hoffmeister and wife, R. Isack, O. Pastern, D. Talls, Dora Reimer, Gretchen Farber, Mrs. Fettelbaum and child, Lina Rodenburg, A. Vollmer, H. Schmitz, F. Wiegmann, R. Hinze, Miss E. A. Moore, F. Martins, E. Hardeland, H. Silberstein.

MAY 6.—In steam-ship *Saxonia, from Hamburg.*—Carl Theodore Springe, H. E. Hardegs, Caroline Lohmann, Emilie Schaurock, Minna Kiha, Joseph Bernard Molster, Leopold Unterrainer, Therese Pater, Isabella Cartewitz, Marie Mittemeyer, Bertha Althans, Henry Russell, Carl Heyer, Dr. Franz Steindachner, Miss Todt, Louis Brinkor, F. H. Mauck, Robt. Ohmstedt, Reinhold Schmidt, Maurice Gross, Carl Bauerle, Marga. Manisius.

In steam-ship *Merrimac, from Fernandina.*—P. H. Williams, Mrs. S. S. Freeman, J. E. Pell and wife, Miss Pell, Gen. M. Palmer, wife and 2 children, S. L. Vaughan, Mr. Conant and wife, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Ingersoll, Mrs. Elwell, F. H. Wilson and wife, Geo. Moore, O. C. Perry, H. F. Strand, Thos Franklin, and 9 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 52 | Sun sets.... 7 02 | Moon sets..12 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 53 | Gov. Island..12 [illegible] | Hell Gate.. 2 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 6.

Cleared.

Steam-ship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Leitch, Glasgow, John G. Dale; Anglia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; New-York, (N. G.,) Wardenholt, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; A. C. Stimers, Knox, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Fairbanks, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., J. Lorillard.

Ship Charles, (Belg.,) Lesieure, Antwerp, Boston & Bierck.

Barks Glowen-o'-Moray, (Br.,) Stern, Queenstown for orders, C. F. Bailey; Somerville, (Br.,) Muir, Buenos Ayres and Rosario, Boyd & Hincken; Eliza White, Mahoney, Havana, Miller & Houghton; John Griffin, Downey, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Charlie Wood, (Br.,) Touse, Bay Verte, N. B., Miller & Houghton; S. W. Holbrook, Fulleys, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Johann, (N. G.,) Nissen, Malta for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; C. Morris, (Br.,) Crane, Parrsboro, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Ida, (Br.,) Willingale, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; J. & G. Wright, (Br.,) Wright, Hillsboro, N. B., Heney & Parker; M. E. Hinds, Hinds, Elizabethport; S. C. Loud & Co.; Lizzie H., Spring, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons & Co.; Suwanee, Simpson, Demerara, E. T. Smith; Carrie Pickering, Tracey, Nuevitas, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schrs J. P. Auger, Alcott, Maranham and Para, A. Abbott; Matilda, (Br.,) Olsen, Carthagena, Bliss & Munson; E. C. Evans, Harmond, Richmond, A. Abbott; St. James, Kesby, Norfolk, C. S. Staples; F. A. Saunders, Steelman, Boston, J. V. Thompson, Hall, New-London, Ferguson & Wood; Eben Dale, Higgins, Wellfleet, Charles Thompson; Hanfield, Pate, L. R. Amaick & Co.; Wm. Barker, Davis, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. A. Dix, Doane, Harwich. Canal-boat Late & Early, Moyn, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen April 23, and Southampton 26th, with mdse. and 550 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. April 29, lat. 48, lon. 32 41, passed schr. Mary, (N. G.,) bound E.; same day, lat. 48 54, lon. 24 28, passed bark Ensign, (of Dundee,) bound E., and about 50 other vessels, all bound E.; May 1, lat. 45 31, lon. 41 02, passed bark Montreal, (Br.,) bound W.; 5th, lat. 41 23, lon. 68 35, passed a Hamburg steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Saxonia, (N. G.,) Holtch, Hamburg April 20, via Havre 23d, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced light N. E. and S. E. winds until the 1st inst., since then strong westerly gales and fogs. Was detained off Sandy Hook 8 hours by a dense fog.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana April 30, via Nassau May 2, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Bark Alexandra, (Dan.,) Scheening, Amoy Jan. 7, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Anjier Jan. 31, Cape of Good Hope March 7, St. Helena 19th, and crossed the equator April 5, in lon. 34 42. Had heavy N. W. gales off the Cape of Good Hope.

Bark Nashwauk, (of Arrichat, C. B.,) Le Blanc, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master. May 2, off Cape Hatteras, had a gale from N. to S. E., which lasted 48 hours, but received no damage.

Schr. Adah, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Le Cain, Arroyo, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar to Galway & Casado—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Daybreak, (of Stockton,) Blake, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. winds and calms. Sld. in co. with schr. Onar, for Alexandria.

Schr. Florence Rogers, Halsey, Key West 9 ds., with old iron to master. Has had variable winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Mary E. Mangam, Roberts, Eleuthera 6 ds., with pineapples to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Hardscrabble, Fales, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Joseph, Skidmore, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Lee, Dixon, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Handy, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Waters, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Fred Tyler, Terrell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Beulah E. Sharp, Archer, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Motto, Stafford, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. F. Carver, Norwood, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tremont, Howes, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Manlove, Garlick, Elizabethport, for Warren.

Schr. Madagascar, Linscott, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. W. H. Cleaves, (of Nassau,) Kelly, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pineapples to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. John Crockford, Jones, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ethan Allen, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Eclipse, Hopkins, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Portland, Nelson, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Geo. E. Brewer.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. Breeze, Somers, Virginia.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Elizabethport, for Derby.

Schr. Dart, Thompson, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Laurel, Davis, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Hesper, Davis, Portchester.

Schr. Fred. Hall, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Winona, Baker, Taunton.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Hathaway, Providence.

Schr. Isabella, Chase, Taunton.

Schr. Louisa, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nimble, Green, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Silver Ball, Bailey, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Everglade, Leland, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Josephine, Caswell, Narragansett.

Schr. Geo. W. Downing, Peck, Glenwood.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Essex, Conn.

Schr. G. P. Kean, Ward, Baltimore.

Schr. H. L. Burlhan, Rice, Norwalk.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Robinson, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. W., raining.

Sailed.

Steam-ship New-York, for Bremen; ships Sterling Castle, for London; Joven Thomas, for Oporto; bark Alice Tainter, for Surinam.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 6.—Arr. steamers Aries, Philadelphia; Glaucus, New-York; brig Clara Jenkins, Messina; Alice Lea, Sagua; schrs. Bucephalus, St. Marc; M. S. Hathaway, Sagua.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 6.—Sld. steamer J. W. Everman, Philadelphia; schr. E. D. Endicott, for a southern port.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 6.—Passed out—Bark Hermansen, for Liverpool; brig Mississippi, for Demerara.

Passed in—Steamer Baltimore, from Bremen.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 6, A. M.—Arr. steam-tug Stephen Decatur, New-York, for Portland; schrs. Elizabeth Magee, Philadelphia, for Boston; Kedron, (Br.,) New-York, for Yarmouth, N. S.; Aurora, Rockport, Mass., for Madison, Conn.

Sld. schr. Wm. Gillum.

P. M.—Arr. schr. Lucy E. Cogswell, Portland, for Baltimore.

Sld. steam-tug Stephen Decatur; brig Orcona; schrs. Python, Elizabeth Magee and Kedron, (Br.)

The schr. Jesse Wilson, (of Philadelphia,) from Philadelphia for Boston, with a cargo of coal, ran ashore on L'Hommedieu shoal, Vineyard Sound, about 11 o'clock A. M., during a thick fog, and remained ashore at sunset.

5th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Jesse Wilson, before reported ashore; J. H. Wainwright, Bangor, for Philadelphia; Cornelia, Elizabethport, for Boston; Evelina, Belfast, for New-York; Black Swan, Fall River, for Bangor; Lyndon, Rockland, for Norwalk; Greeley, Lincolnville, for New-Haven.

Sld. schrs. J. H. Mitchell, Jr., Wm. McCobb, Elida, James Nelson, James S. Hewett, L. & M. Reed, Rio Dresden, Louisa, S. Snow, Lucy E. Cogswell, Aurora, J. H. Wainwright, Evelina, Frigate Bird, (Br.,) Ocean Wave, Convert, Lyndon, and Greeley.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 6.—Arr. steamer Virgo, New-York.

Cld. schrs. O. S. Webb, Georgetown; Lead, New-York; Thomas Borden, New-York; H. Whitney, New-York.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Va., May 6.—The bark M. A. Forbes, with a general cargo, from Liverpool for Baltimore, is ashore 20 miles S. of Cape Henry. The water is up to her lower deck. Assistance has gone to her.

Spoken, &c.

Executive—Brig, from —— for Baltimore, May 2, lat. 36 18, lon. 74 45.

Erechtheus—Schr., from —— for Tonga Islands, April 4, lat. 2 12 S., lon. 32 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Arroyo, P. R., April 18, schr. Ellen G. King, for Boston in 5 ds.

HAVANA, May 6.—Arr. brig Havana, from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

PLYMOUTH, May 6.—The steam-ship Silesia, of the Hamburg-American line, from New-York April 26, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, May 6.—The Cunard steam-ship Russia, from New-York for Liverpool, touched here at 7 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 6.—The steam-ship Hanover, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived at 2 P. M., and subsequently sailed for Bremen.

THE

MUTUAL BENEFIT

LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY,

NEWARK, N. J.

ORGANIZED IN 1845.

Losses paid on lives of deceased members	$8,864,615
Dividends of return Premiums declared	11,189,389
Assets subject to all liabilities Jan. 1, 1870	19,343,040
Number of members, 40,000; amount insured	120,000,000

The usual Dividend paid in 1870, and Two ordered paid in 1871.

The above statement is presented by the Directors, as the result of twenty-five years' business.

Conducted with prudence, nothing has been lost on investments.

Managed with economy, the expenses have always been small—the dividends always large—declared annually, and paid when due.

Neither Directors or officers are allowed commissions on business or loans, and none have acquired wealth in the Company's service.

Intending hereafter, as heretofore, to act as faithful trustees for the members, the Directors offer the benefits of this Mutual Life Association to all of sound health who desire to insure their lives on the most favorable terms.

Reports, tables and other information on the subject, furnished gratis at the office of the Company, or any of its agencies.

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AIR-LINE ROUTE.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company of Connecticut

ARE BEING ABSORBED AS RAPIDLY AS THE WANTS OF THE COMPANY REQUIRE. The line is located between New-Haven and Willimantic, is fifty-two miles in length, and forms the CONNECTING LINK IN THE AIR-LINE ROUTE between New-York and Boston, reducing the distance TWENTY-SEVEN MILES, and the time about one hour.

One-half of the Road will be completed and Trains running early in May; two-thirds of the total cost of the enterprise has already been expended; nearly three thousand men are engaged on the work, and before the close of the year it is expected the WHOLE LINE WILL BE IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

The

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

present an attractive investment. They bear SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, payable half yearly—May and November, in New-York—FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AND FROM STATE AND LOCAL TAXES IN CONNECTICUT; are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be REGISTERED, with or without coupon attached.

This deservedly popular Security possesses advantages which will always make it a FAVORITE INVESTMENT, and one which must be constantly in demand.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Pyle's "O.K." Soap,

ESTABLISHED IN 1860,

Has attained the highest reputation as a household Soap. It speaks for itself, and an intelligent trial is all we ask. All first-class Grocers keep it. JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, No. 350 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE-FURNISHING OUTFITS,

Including

CHINA, GLASS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, REFRIGERATORS, COOKING UTENSILS, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.

Illustrated catalogues sent free all over the world.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES OF

TEAS AND COFFEES

TO CONFORM TO

PRICE OF GOLD.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN

TEA COMPANY

Are now supplying all their customers with the

Choicest New Crop Teas and

Choicest Selected Coffees,

AND ALL WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

At the very lowest prices at which the present state of the gold market will warrant, as will be seen by the following

PRICE LIST.

The qualities of all grades of Teas and Coffees are kept fully up to the old standard, notwithstanding the reduction of prices.

OOLONG, (Black,) 50, 60, 70, 80, best 90c. per lb.
MIXED, (Green and Black,) 50, 60, 70, 80, best 90c. per lb.
SOUCHONG, (Black,) 80, 90, best $1 per lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (Black,) best $1 10 per lb.
IMPERIAL, (Green,) 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.
YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.
GUNPOWDER, $1 25; best $1 50 per lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily,
always under our supervision,
and upon our own premises.

GROUND COFFEE, 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., best 35c. per lb.

Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house Keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 25 cents per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

ROASTED, (Unground,) 20, 25, 30, best 35c. per lb.
GREEN, (Unroasted,) 15, 20, 25, best 30c. per lb.

☞ Five-pound packages of either Tea or Coffee delivered in any part of the City below 60th-st., FREE OF CHARGE.

Consumers can save 5 to 8 profits by purchasing of

THE

Great American Tea Co.,

Head-quarters, 31 and 33 Vesey-st.

BRANCHES:

640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
479 EIGHTH-AV., N. cor 34th-st.
850 EIGHTH-AV., N. E. cor. 51st-st.
315 BOWERY, between Spring and Prince sts.
299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.
705 THIRD-AV., N. W. corner 44th-st.
205 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, corner Concord-st.
169 FULTON-AV., Brooklyn.
22 DEKALB-AV., Brooklyn.
136 GRAND-ST., Williamsburg.

ROMAN

SASHES, SCARFS, AND TIES

GENUINE GOODS,

OPEN TODAY

AT

UNION ADAMS & CO.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

7 Per Cent. Gold Interest

(FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX)

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

West Wisconsin R. R. Co.

FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870, AND CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR.

LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,

upon which, together with the Road and all its property, these Bonds are a First Mortgage.

EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR 15 YEARS.

70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING, from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

An air-line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. These Lands estimated worth $8,000,000. Total amount of mortgage when Road is completed $4,000,000. The Road is divided into four sections, and $1,000,000 Bonds are issued upon completion of each section. As these lands are sold, the proceeds are held by the Trustees as a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the bonded debt. These Bonds, we confidently assert, are the safest and cheapest security offered in the market. The price at present is 90 flat, but will probably be raised in a few days to 95 and accrued interest. The coupons are payable January and July, making them, the first year, with accrued interest and gold at 115, a 12 per cent. investment, and about 9 per cent. thereafter. Pamphlet, with full particulars, and map can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.

FRENCH CLOCKS,

Real Bronzes, Musical Boxes,

PARIS FANCY GOODS,

Fans, Opera-Glasses,

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Alex. M. Hays & Co.,

NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE.

SIGN OF GOLD TELEGRAPH.

THOS. R. AGNEW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES, and everything in the line of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.

"Eli Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, low figures, Spices and Sauces."—Tribune, Dec. 14, 1869.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE SUPPOSED TRIAL.

Continued from Second Page.

this inquiry; if so, then the act was still the act of a voluntary agent, but the intelligence of the body without the concurrence of a mind directing it.

Even supposing the defendant to have intended to kill the deceased, in conversation concerning antecedent to his being shot, on Nov. 24, 1869, if that act (the shooting on that day) was perpetrated by the defendant while in a state of insanity, it would still exempt him from legal responsibility.

To make the threats evidence of malice for any purpose, they would have to be uttered while the defendant was in a sane state of mind.

To connect them with the shooting of Nov. 24, 1869, the jury must find that they were uttered maliciously, seriously, with the intent to execute them when and as they imported, by the defendant, in a state of sanity, and that that intending occurred in pursuance of those threats.

Under any circumstances, the jury must find when the threats and act in question were the result of a sane mind.

Upon the point of the seriousness of the threats, the jury are to consider the fact that those to whom they were made neither notified the deceased of them nor took any steps to have the defendant arrested for them, in pursuance of law.

If the jury believe that the threats were unmeaning, and were uttered in a state of excitement or anger, without any intention of executing them, and wholly as the result of passion, they are not to be regarded in determining the character of the homicide in question.

As to the alleged shooting of the deceased by the defendant on March 12, 1867, that cannot be taken by the jury as evidence of malice, unless the prosecution have satisfied them by proof beyond peradventure that that shooting was felonious.

To do this, the proof must be such as would induce the jury to find a verdict against the defendant if he was on trial under an indictment for that act.

If the jury believe, from all the evidence in the case, that that act was committed by the defendant in a state of insanity, they are to discard it from their consideration altogether.

The defendant's counsel have not prosecuted the act of March 12, 1867, that it was not deemed to be a crime at the time of its commission.

In passing upon the question whether that act was or not criminal, the jury are to take into consideration the difficulty they may suppose

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of Road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED IN JUNE NEXT.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over 500 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of those counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue $5,000,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, sure of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST., CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,

PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 70 BROADWAY,

NO. 23 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS.

Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.

W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th day of May inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR forty Directors of this Company for the ensuing year and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

BOSTON CITY CURRENCY SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS—Ten years to run.

For sale by

BLAKE BROS. & CO.,

No. 52 Wall-st.

INSURANCE STOCKS, GAS STOCKS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, BOUGHT and SOLD.

D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons falling due May 1, 1870, on the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at our office.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,

No. 24 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Undersigned offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

Commercial Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO.,

Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Indorsed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $12,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1887, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 73 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.

We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides, it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings.

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,

No. 19 Exchange-place.

CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 27 Wall-st.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST.,

New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

A NEW-YORK STATE GOLD SECURITY FOR SALE.

FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

Payable at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

COUPONS PAYABLE QUARTER-YEARLY,

Viz.: Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, Oct. 1.

QUARTER-YEARLY COUPONS ARE A NEW AND CONVENIENT FORM OF INCOME.

JOHN R. MURRAY, 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY

HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 112 BROADWAY.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

REMOVED.

LEVY & BORG,

Dealers in Southern Securities,

Removed from No. 41 Pine-st., to No. 20 Broad-st.

We now offer to investors some first-class Southern Securities.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Trustees of this Company, held May 4, 1870, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees:

JOHN E. GAVIT,
NEHEMIAH WRIGHT,
J. DORSEY BALD,
A. G. GOODALL,
TRACY R. EDSON,
C. L. VANZANDT,
W. M. SMILLIE,
GEO. H. STAYNER,
THEO. H. FREELAND.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, JOHN E. GAVIT, Esq., was elected President, and Messrs. C. L. VANZANDT and A. G. GOODALL were elected Vice-Presidents; Mr. THEO. H. FREELAND was appointed Secretary, and Mr. NEHEMIAH WRIGHT, Treasurer.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 12 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 532 miles in extent.

J. F. TRACY, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed after the 14th inst., and until the 1st day of June prox.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1870.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th day of April instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, to be held on Wednesday, the 1st day of June next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 2d day of June next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE No. 2,[illegible], FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.

CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

AN EXPERIENCED AND RESPONSIBLE member of the New-York Stock Exchange is desirous of associating himself with an established house in the Street, to transact the business at the Board, for a stated salary; or would be willing to organize a new firm; references exchanged. Address BROKER, Box No. 132 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,

Bankers AND Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Government, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1870.

CAUTION!

The public are cautioned against negotiating

$62,000 KANSAS PACIFIC 1ST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Nos. 657;

[illegible] inclusive;

[illegible] inclusive;

The same having been obtained by fraud.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NEW-YORK, April 12, 1870.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 PER CENT. AND OVER,

ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B. City, Town, County and State authorities, Railroads, Contractors, Banks, Insurance Companies and all other incorporated institutions that are desirous of selling new issues of bonds and stocks can have the same negotiated upon favorable terms. Having been a specialty with this house for many years, and possessing facilities for the disposal of securities unsurpassed in the United States.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN

(FREE OF U. S. TAX)

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE

50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS,

A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.

United States Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good. HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest 7 per cent., payable January and July, in the City of New-York. Principal and interest guaranteed by the GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY. Total issue, $10,000 per mile.

This road is seventy-seven miles in length, and connects the two important cities of Augusta and Macon, making a much shorter line from the North to Macon, Montgomery and cities farther South and Southwest than now exists.

Aside from its own intrinsic value, this security is made exceptionally desirable by the guarantee of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, which is one of the soundest corporations in the country.

For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 30, 1870.

TO THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Central National Bank of Cincinnati, located at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said Bank, at the office of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, on the 31st day of March, 1870, it was voted by the shareholders of said Association owning more than two-thirds of its stock, that said Association go into liquidation and be closed (by consolidation in part with the First National Bank of Cincinnati.)

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said Association, hereto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, the day and year above written.

W. HOOPER, President.

NOTICE.

The Central National Bank of Cincinnati, located at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, is closing up its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

W. HOOPER, President.

Dated CINCINNATI, April 30, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 3 o'clock P. M., May 21, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of June 9, 1870.

GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass., THURSDAY, May 19, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.

BOSTON, Mass., May 5, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for fifteen directors of said Company for the then ensuing year. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.

JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary.

Dated May 2, 1870.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY will be opened at No. 48 Wall-st. on THURSDAY, May 12.

D. J. VAN WINKLE,
WM. HENDERSON,
R. J. TODD,
THEO. F. HAY,
E. MCMURDY.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the share-holders of this Association will be held at the Banking House, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, on real estate; no bonus required; second mortgages bought. CHARLES EMMONS, Home Life Insurance Building, No. 254 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FURNITURE of a gentleman giving up housekeeping; every article is of the best make, and in perfect condition. Apply for permit to Box No. 1,874 Post-office.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the late No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLIES.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, East 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Holy Communion in the Morning. This Church is convenient to most of the large hotels. Strangers are cordially invited to attend the services.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR SEAMEN IN CITY AND PORT OF NEW-YORK will be celebrated on SUNDAY EVENING, 8th inst., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of 42d-st. and Madison-av. The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read, and a sermon preached by Rev. S. B. CARTER, D. D. Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., Vice-President, will preside. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—The forty-second anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society will be held in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., on MONDAY, May 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M. WILLIAM A. BOOTH, Esq., is to preside, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. T. DEWITT TALMADGE and Rev. [illegible]. The exercises promise to be of unusual interest.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Protestant Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Murray Hill.—Hour of AFTERNOON service changed to 4 o'clock. Morning service as usual at 10½. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach on SUNDAY. Families moving into the neighborhood are cordially invited to attend, and will be furnished with seats.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY confirmation at 3½ P. M., with interpretation for deaf mutes. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 7½ P. M. All persons who have been confirmed in St. Ann's Church are invited to be present at the 7½ or 10½ A. M. service on Whitsunday, June 5.

HOME FOR INCURABLES.—REV. DR. COOKE will preach in behalf of this charity at the Chapel of the Holy Savior, 25th-st., near Madison-av., SUNDAY EVENING, 8th inst. Services at 7½ o'clock. The Home provides for cases of cancer, chronic rheumatism, epilepsy, consumption and paralysis. A collection will be made in aid of its funds.

ANNIVERSARY AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—The forty-fifth anniversary of the American Tract Society will be held in Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 10 A. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. H. C. RILEY, recently from Mexico; Rev. W. C. GULICK, Sandwich Islands; Rev. W. C. ROBERTS, of Elizabeth, N. J., and others.

HOME FOR FALLEN WOMEN.—A sermon in behalf of this institution, No. 86 West 4th-st., will be preached in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by the Pastor, (Dr. ADAMS,) SABBATH EVENING, on God's Legislation Concerning Marriage, Divorce and Moral Purity. Service at 7½ o'clock.

REV. B. N. BELLOWS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY MORNING, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Subject—Common Honesty. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. The friends of liberal Christianity up-town are especially invited. Seats free to all.

A NEW MISSION AND READING-ROOM will be dedicated by the New-York Port Society, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at No. 275 West-st., near Canal—one of the most important shipping centers on the North River. Addresses by Rev. Dr. AIKMAN, WM. D. HARRIS, Esq., and Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 8th inst. Rev. GEO. R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. WM. BUTLER, D. D., in the EVENING. Subject in the evening—American Romanism. Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

UNION REFORMED CHURCH, 6TH-av., opposite Amity-st.—On SUNDAY, May 8, Rev. JULIUS L. DANNER will preach at 10½ A. M., and be installed Pastor of the church at 7½ P. M. Rev. Drs. HUTTON and DE WITT and Rev. Mr. LUDLOW will participate in the installation services.

A DEVOTIONAL TEMPERANCE meeting will be held in the Christian Chapel, on 28th-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The Pastor of the Church, Rev. C. C. FOOTE, Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, and others, will speak.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., Pastor elect, will preach MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Subject for morning discourse—Tithes. For the evening—One Thing Lacking. Seats free. All are invited.

ST. TIMOTHY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 54th and 55th sts., west of 8th-av.—Rev. G. J. GEER, D. D., Rector.—Morning service, 10½ o'clock; evening service, 7½ o'clock. Rev. CHAS. ABEL, of Freedonia, will preach morning and evening SUNDAY, May 8.

DOUAY COURSE OF SERMONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.—Text, questions, &c., from Douay Bible. Subject for SUNDAY at 7½ P. M.—The Invocation of Saints. Protestants also invited. Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, corner 8th-av. and 37th-st.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., between 5th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 8th, by the Pastor, Rev. G. M. MCECKRON. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. Subject—The Past, Present and Future of Papacy; at 3 P. M.—The Shadow of Death. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

EVANGELIST PREACHING AT THE Catholic Association Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. J. W. BONSER, of Ottawa, Canada, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on The Present Condition of the Church, and Her Preparation for the Coming of the Lord.

THE BIBLE.—REV. OSCAR HUGO WILL preach SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, and in the EVENING in the M. E. Church, Dobbs Ferry. Subject—Protestant Rights, Religious and Educational, vs. Roman Catholic Countries.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE Evangelical Alliance will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, in the Church, (Dr. HALL's,) corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st. Addresses by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, JOHN COTTON SMITH and SCHAFF.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. J. E. SEARLES, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector; Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 7 P. M.

REV. DR. BELLOWS WILL PREACH at the Church of the Messiah, corner Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY MORNING, May 8. In the EVENING Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, the Pastor, will preach.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector, No. 230 West 42d-st., near Broadway.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon, SUNDAY EVENING, May 8, by Rev. H. F. DE COSTA.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th-st., Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. LUCIUS CUTHBERT, of South Carolina, will preach in this church SUNDAY MORNING. Seats free in the EVENING. Service at 7½.

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM WILL speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's lyceum at 2½ P. M. Entrance on 28th-st.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. H. MCFARLAND, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, the former Pastor.

STABILITY.—SERMON FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. By Rev. N. W. CONKLING. Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Madison-av. and 29th-st., on SUNDAY. Service begins at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 8th-av.—Rev. W. D. WALLACE, from Ireland, near Londonderry, will preach on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—The [illegible]. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.—S. S. SNOW, Pastor of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—The Times of the Nations Ended and the Great Day of God Begun.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity, on 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, May 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open for Divine Service on SUNDAY next at 10½ in the morning, and at 4 in the afternoon. Rev. Dr. SHARP will officiate.

ELDER J. B. COOK WILL PREACH AT the Advent Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., corner Clinton, SUNDAY, May 8, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Seats free.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, OF WILmington, Del., will preach in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st., SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. T. EDWIN BROWN, of Rochester, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SPECIAL SUNDAY service for young men on May 8. Social Bible-class at 3 P. M. Address to young men at 7½ by Rev. H. D. NORTHRUP.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st-st.—Rev. J. S. BACKUS, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts.—Lord's Supper immediately after morning sermon. Preaching at 7½ by the Pastor, Rev. E. HOPPER.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

L. S. WEED WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY at John-st. Church at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—E. W. WILLIAMS, Rector and [illegible], No. [illegible] [illegible].

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION will hold its Seventeenth Social Reunion at the Brooklyn Academy of Music THURSDAY EVENING, May 12.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will preside. Addresses will be made by Rev. J. H. DURYEA, D. D., and Rev. T. L. CUYLER, D. D., of Brooklyn; Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., of New-York; President MERRIMAN, of Ripon College, Wisconsin; Rev. C. B. CRANE, D. D., of Hartford; Hon. CHARLES THEO. RUSSELL, of Boston.

With Rev. H. W. BEECHER to preside, and speakers well known for their eloquence, the occasion gives abundant promise of being, as heretofore, the notable event of the week.

The announcement that the services of Mr. HILL and Miss Nettie Sterling have been secured for this evening, in addition to Dodworth's Band, is sufficient to assure the lovers of good music that the exercises will not lack their usual musical attraction.

Tickets, 50 cents each, may be obtained at the offices of the Independent, No. 3 Park-place, New-York; the Daily Union, Brooklyn, and the Congregational Union, No. 49 Bible House.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The anniversary sermon of the American Home Missionary Society will be preached in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st., by Rev. JACOB M. MANNING, D. D., of Boston, Mass., on SABBATH EVENING, May 8, at 7½ o'clock. The annual meeting will be held at the rooms of the Society, in the Bible House, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 11, at 4 o'clock.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, will be held in Association Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., on THURSDAY, May 12, at 4 P. M. Several hundred children will be present. The public are invited to attend. Ladies' meeting will be held as usual at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER (Pastor) will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. T. F. PEASE, Presiding Elder, at 7½ P. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

NORTHWEST REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. H. D. GANSE, Pastor, now worshiping in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.—Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 3 A. M. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, OF Worcester, Mass., will preach for the people of the New-England Congregational Church SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening discourse—The Pilgrim Fathers—this being the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of their landing. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. All invited; seats free.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF the Five Points House of Industry will be held in Steinway Hall on MONDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. PAXTON, Messrs. J. W. GERARD and H. CHOATE will make addresses. The children will sing their choicest songs. Complimentary tickets may be had on application at No. 155 Worth-st. A collection for the benefit of the institution will be taken.

WM. F. BARNARD, Acting Supt.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Public God. Divine service on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held in the new and commodious Chapel EVERY SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., singing by the children. All interested are invited to attend.

WM. F. BARNARD, Acting Superintendent.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, of Worcester, Mass., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—The Pilgrim Fathers. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, NEAR corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.—Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, formerly Pastor of the Church, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, the 8th inst., at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ in the EVENING. Prompt attention will be given to the seating of strangers.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M.; Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M., and Rev. J. W. HORNE will preach at 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, will preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7¼ P. M. All are invited to these services.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—THE New North River Mission will be publicly inaugurated at No. 275 West-st., near Desbrosses, on SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M. Addresses by Rev. Dr. AIKMAN, WM. D. HARRIS, Esq., and Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

UNIVERSALIST SERVICES.—REV. CHARLES F. LEE will preach at Oriental Hall, No. 236 East 27th-st. at 10½ A. M. SUNDAY, May 8. Subject—The Christian motto, No Surrender. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach at the Hall corner Broadway and 28th-st., (entrance on Broadway,) on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Strangers and all others cordially invited.

REV. WM. H. COOLE, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, West of 8th-av., Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service will be held in the Church on SUNDAY, May 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE.—REV. E. A. GALLAHER will deliver his popular lecture, Put Money in Thy Purse, in the Allen-street M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the door.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath-school SUNDAY at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M., in Chapel. All are invited to both services.

REV. E. H. GALLAHER, OF BROOKLYN, will address the Morning Star Sunday-school in Apollo Hall, corner 28th-st. and Broadway, SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Public invited.

REV. T. RALSTON SMITH, D. D., will preach in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. The Pastor will preach at 7½ P. M.

CHAS. E. SMITH, SUNDAY MORNING, preaches in the [illegible] Church, [illegible] 3d avs., near 2d av.; seats free; 10½ o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. E. HARROWER, on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, NO. 24 WEST 28th-st., near Broadway, Rev. C. C. FOOTE, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near Broadway.—SUNDAY, May 8, 1870, services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. J. D. WILLSON, Pastor.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 57th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject—Clearness.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next 34th-st.—Rev. E. Y. HIGBIE will preach at 10½ A. M. EVENING service at 7½ P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from June 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,366,650 76.

N. J. HAINES, JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 8, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company, of Michigan, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date in gold coin, free of United States tax, to German holders at the office of L. N. TRIER & CO., Frankfort-on-the-Main; to English holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 69 Old Broad-st., London, and to American holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

THE COUPON AND REGISTERED Interest due May 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

O. VINCENT COFFIN, Treasurer.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PORT HURON, Mich., April 8, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, in gold coin, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York. W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 16th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date. JOHN B. KEARNEY, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. (free of all taxes,) payable to the stockholders on and after May 10. WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—DELANO'S SOLID CEDAR trunks have been removed to No. 589 Hudson-st., corner West 12th-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

[illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

First Cabin ... $130, gold. Second Cabin ... $80, gold.

First Cabin, to Paris ... $145, gold.

Return tickets ... $250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday Steamers.

First Cabin ... $80, gold. Steerage ... $30, currency.

Return tickets ... $150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE ... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE ... ROUSSAN ... SATURDAY, May 28
VILLE DE PARIS ... SURMONT ... SATURDAY, June 11
ST. LAURENT ... LEMARIE ... SATURDAY, June 25

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

ANGLIA ... May 7 EUROPA ... May 28
AUSTRALIA ... May 14 INDIA ... June 4
COLUMBIA ... May 21 CAMBRIA ... June 11

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $65. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from those ports, $32.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP ... Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax ... Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday, May 21, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100 and $120	Steerage	$35
To London	105 and 125	To London	40
To Paris	115 and 135	To Paris	50

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	[illegible]	St. John's, N. F.	[illegible]

By branch steamer ... by branch steamer ...

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH ... May 11, at 3½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY ... May 18, at 1 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE ... May 25, at 7 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN ... June 1, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. WILLIAMS ... June 8, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD ... June 15, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, THOMSON, Saturday, May 14, at 3 P. M.

HOLLAND, Thomas, Wednesday, May 11, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $65 and $75. Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. Steerage.

$125 to $175. $60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 21—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. [illegible].

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco June 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, May 20.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, May 19, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. [illegible], May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, May 12.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, May 19.

MISSOURI, Capt. F. H. EDWARDS, May 26.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,

No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, Friday, May 13.

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, June 2.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,

No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,

No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 10, from Pier No. 14 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,

Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, May 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,

No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

[illegible] courier, should travel have Paris without one, their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from [illegible] of care and trouble [illegible] the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and in [illegible] which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 320 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP [illegible]

On SATURDAY, May 14, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points to the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $[illegible].

For Freight or Passage apply to

[illegible] PATTERSON, [illegible] No. [illegible] West-st., or to

H. M. DRUMMOND & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 115 Broadway, corner Cedar-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL,

Commander A. G. SIMMONS,

and

PROVIDENCE,

Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled, and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY,

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,

The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning leave the steamboat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN,

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3¾, for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, May 3	8 A. M.	Monday, May 2	7½ A. M.
Thursday, 5th	9 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th	8 A. M.
Friday, 6th	7 A. M.	Thursday, 5th	11 A. M.
Saturday, 7th	11½ A. M.	Friday, 6th	11 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th	10½ A. M.	Monday, 9th	5½ A. M.
Wednesday, 11th	11½ A. M.	Tuesday, 10th	3½ P. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting at Troy and Albany with morning express trains for the North and West. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday, fare $[illegible]. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.—THE steamer MAGENTA will make the following trips between New-York and Newark: Leave foot Barclay-st., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leave foot Centre-st., 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

YONKERS FERRY.—LEAVES WARREN-st., Pier No. 36, at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; fare, 25 cents. Sundays, leaves at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.; fare, 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st., at 8 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 50. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3.15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

FROM NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD DEPOT,

Foot of Cortlandt-st.

CHANGE OF HOURS, MAY 9, 1870.

For West Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 and 11 A. M.; 12:30, *5, 6 and *9 P. M., 12 night.

For Philadelphia via Camden, 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS.

8:40 A. M., Express for Baltimore and Washington, for the West via Baltimore, and for the South via Baltimore and via Washington, with drawing-room car attached.

9:30 A. M., Express for Pittsburg and the West, with silver palace cars, through to Cincinnati and to Chicago.

12:30 noon, Express for Baltimore and Washington, and for the West via Baltimore, with drawing-room car attached.

5 P. M., daily, Saturdays excepted, Express for Pittsburg and the West, with silver palace cars, through to Cincinnati and Chicago.

6 P. M., Express for Pittsburg and the West.

9 P. M., Daily Express for Pittsburg and the West, with silver palace cars, through to Louisville daily. Through silver palace cars for Cincinnati and Chicago are attached on Saturdays.

9 P. M., Daily Express for Baltimore and Washington, and the South and West via Washington, with reclining chair and sleeping-car attached.

FOR NEWARK, (Market-st. Station.)

6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 and 11:40 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:20, 9, 10 and 11:30 P. M., 12 night.

FOR ELIZABETH.

6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:40 A. M.; 12 noon; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:20, 9, 10 and 10 P. M., 12 night.

Tickets for sale at N. J. R. R. Ticket-offices, foot of Cortlandt-st., and in Depot, Jersey City; at Pier No. 1 North River, and Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway.

F. W. RANKIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. *Daily. F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Supt.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE 30TH-ST. AS FOLLOWS:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express; drawing-room cars attached.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room-car express for Chicago.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express; drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express; drawing-room cars attached.

7:00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. R. R., also L. S. and M. S. R. R. (daily.)

11:00 P. M., Night express; sleeping cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 8:50, 10 and 11:50 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 6 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

WM. H. VANDERBILT,

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870. Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:30 P. M.

[illegible]

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

May 2, 1870.

*Daily. †For Hackensack only. ‡For Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 26 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: [illegible] A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick; on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick [illegible] and [illegible].

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

IRON WORKS.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

IRON WORKS.

All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for building. Counting-house and warerooms,

NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.